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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

DAIRY DIVISION

SUMMARIES OF  
FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDERS

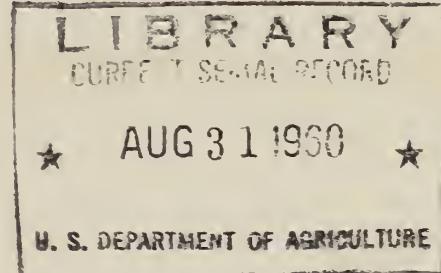
Revised through April 1, 1960

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Attached are Summaries of Federal Milk Marketing Orders which became effective during the period February 2, 1960, through April 1, 1960. Revisions of summaries of orders which were amended during this period are also included.

Separate pages show suspension orders and Federal Register citations for the same period.

Agriculture - Washington





SUSPENSION ORDERS

Issued during the period February 2 through April 1, 1960

Boston, Massachusetts: Page 4-1: Order provides pool plant status, April-June, for supply plants which were regulated plants under Boston in combination with another order in each month of previous July-March period.

Memphis, Tennessee: Page 18-3: For March 1960 supply-demand suspended and fluid differential changed from \$1.28 to \$1.68.

St. Louis, Missouri: Page 3-4: Previous location differentials suspended indefinitely.

Southeastern Florida: Page 118-2: Bulk transfers to unregulated plants were Class I unless such plants were less than 350 miles from Boca Raton and other specified conditions were met. The 350 mile provision suspended indefinitely.



## INDEX

(As summaries of new and amended orders are prepared, page numbers will be preceded by the order number. For example, Michigan Upper Peninsula is Order number 111; there are four pages in this summary. Thus, the page numbers are 111-1; 111-2; 111-3; 111-4. The following index reflects this system of page numbering and also shows all page numbers in the summaries which have not been revised. Using Chicago as an example, the page numbers are listed in the index as pages 45 through 48-c and 49 through 49-b; thus, the entire summary of this order occupies pages 45, 46, 47, 48, 48a, 48b, 48c, 49, 49a, and 49b. The pages of the introduction and Federal Register citations are numbered consecutively with the abbreviations "Int." or "Cit." preceding the number.)

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## FEDERAL REGISTER CITATIONS

Revised to 4-1-60

Cit.-1

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APPALACHIAN - C.F.R. 923

19 FR 6249	9-29-54	Order
21 FR 2807	5-1-56	Amendment No. 1
21 FR 7365	9-27-56	Amendment No. 2
21 FR 9287	11-28-56	Termination of specified terms

AUSTIN-WACO - C.F.R. 952

20 FR 325	1-14-55	Order
20 FR 2913	4-30-55	Amendment No. 1
20 FR 7294	9-30-55	Amendment No. 2
21 FR 1346	3-1-56	Amendment No. 3
22 FR 5823	7-23-57	Amendment No. 4
23 FR 3849	6-4-58	Order terminating specified terms
24 FR 357	1-15-59	Order terminating certain provisions

BLACK HILLS, SOUTH DAKOTA - C.F.R. 917

23 FR 992	2-15-58	Order, as amended
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BLUEFIELD - C.F.R. 1012

21 FR 7482	9-29-56	Order
23 FR 2837	4-29-58	Amendment No. 1
24 FR 2479	3-31-59	Amendment No. 2
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BOSTON - C.F.R. 904

21 FR 8131	10-24-56	Order, as amended
21 FR 10466	12-29-56	Amended No. 15
22 FR 1801	3-20-57	Order suspending certain provisions
22 FR 3027	4-30-57	Amendment No. 16
23 FR 679	2-1-58	Amendment No. 17
24 FR 2520	4-1-59	Amendment No. 18
24 FR 3276	4-28-59	Order suspending certain provisions
24-FR 5213	6-26-59	Order suspending certain provisions
24 FR 5329	7-1-59	Amendment No. 19
24 FR 7753	9-26-59	Order suspending certain provisions
24 FR 8784	10-29-59	Order suspending certain provisions
24 FR 9567	12-1-59	Order suspending certain provisions
24 FR 10939	12-30-59	Order suspending certain provisions



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25 FR 719	1-28-60	Order suspending certain provisions
25 FR 2611	3-29-60	Amendment No. 20
25 FR 2712	3-31-60	Order suspending certain provisions
<u>CEDAR RAPIDS-IOWA CITY - C.F.R. 931</u>		
23 FR 8086	10-21-58	Order, as amended
<u>CENTRAL ARIZONA - C.F.R. 1004</u>		
22 FR 7041	8-31-57	Order, as amended
23 FR 5430	7-17-58	Order suspending certain provisions
23 FR 8048	10-18-58	Amendment No. 2
<u>CENTRAL ARKANSAS - C.F.R. 908</u>		
20 FR 8364	11-1-55	Order
21 FR 1163	2-21-56	Amendment No. 1
22 FR 2102	3-30-57	Amendment No. 2
22 FR 3915	6-5-57	Termination of certain provisions
22 FR 10734	12-27-57	Termination of certain provisions
<u>CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI - C.F.R. 987</u>		
23 FR 5653	7-26-58	Order, as amended
23 FR 8949	11-18-58	Amendment No. 5
25 FR 1817	3-2-60	Amendment No. 6
<u>CENTRAL WEST TEXAS - C.F.R. 982</u>		
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<u>CHATTANOOGA - C.F.R. 1000</u>		
23 FR 5423	8-1-58	Order, as amended



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16 FR 9363	9-15-51	Order suspending certain provisions
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17 FR 7840	8-28-52	Amendment No. 8
18 FR 4884	8-15-53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 5343	9-3-53	Amendment No. 9
18 FR 6767	10-27-53	Order suspending certain provisions
18 FR 8671	12-24-53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 575	2-3-54	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 1158	3-3-54	Amendment No. 10
19 FR 1815	4-2-54	Amendment No. 11
19 FR 4060	7-3-54	Order suspending certain provisions
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19 FR 4706	7-31-54	Order suspending certain provisions
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20 FR 5450	7-30-55	Amendment No. 15
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20 FR 8281	11-4-55	Order suspending certain provisions
20 FR 10128	12-31-55	Amendment No. 17
21 FR 1345	3-1-56	Amendment No. 18
21 FR 2555	4-19-56	Order suspending certain provisions
21 FR 6535	8-30-56	Amendment No. 19
22 FR 375	1-18-57	Amendment No. 20
23 FR 5709	8-1-58	Amendment No. 21
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23 FR 45	1-3-58	Order, as amended
24 FR 3363	4-30-59	Amendment No. 20
25 FR 1763	3-1-60	Amendment No. 21



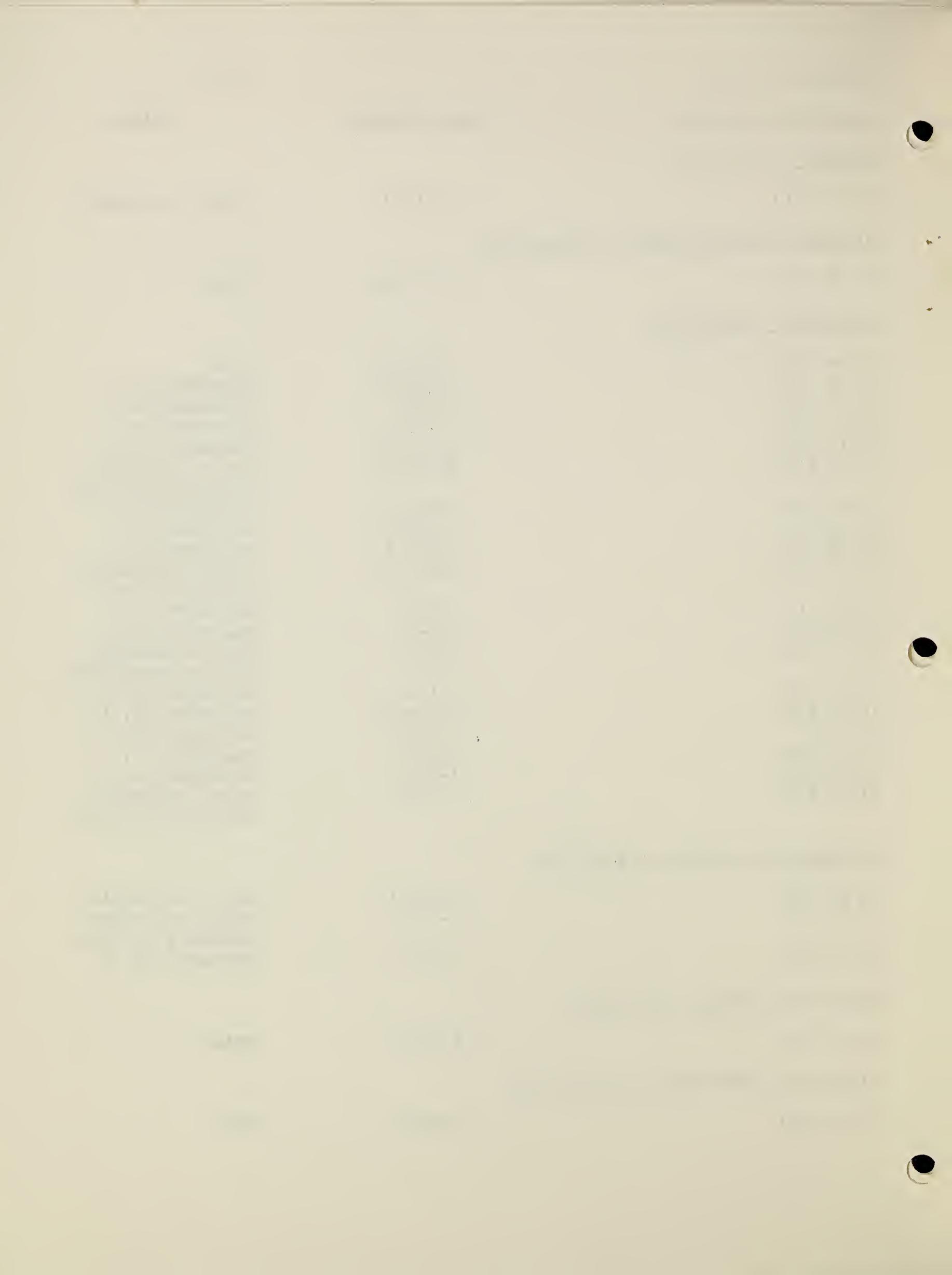
<u>Market and Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
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25 FR 845	2-2-60	Order, as amended
<u>COLUMBUS - C.F.R. 974</u>		
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24 FR 194	1-8-59	Order, as amended
<u>DULUTH-SUPERIOR - C.F.R. 954</u>		
25 FR 1756	3-1-60	Order, as amended
<u>EASTERN SOUTH DAKOTA - C.F.R. 929</u>		
23 FR 7517	9-27-58	Order, as amended
<u>FORT SMITH - C.F.R. 976</u>		
23 FR 3569	5-23-58	Order, as amended



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15 FR 3307	5-30-50	Order, as amended
16 FR 11095	11-1-51	Amendment No. 3
17 FR 4911	5-30-52	Amendment No. 4
18 FR 1199	3-4-53	Amendment No. 5
19 FR 1803	3-30-54	Amendment No. 6
19 FR 4594	7-27-54	Amendment No. 7
21 FR 2808	5-1-56	Amendment No. 8
23 FR 9330	12-3-58	Amendment No. 9
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25 FR 76	1-6-60	Order suspending certain provisions
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<u>INLAND EMPIRE - C.F.R. 1008</u>		
24 FR 7355	9-12-59	Order, as amended
<u>KANSAS CITY - C.F.R. 913</u>		
22 FR 7575	9-25-57	Order, as amended
24 FR 9303	11-18-59	Order suspending certain provisions
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19 FR 7711	11-30-54	Order, as amended
21 FR 1439	3-6-56	Order suspending certain provisions
21 FR 2679	4-26-56	Order suspending certain provisions
21 FR 2807	5-1-56	Amendment No. 9
21 FR 7513	10-2-56	Order terminating certain provisions
22 FR 6862	8-24-57	Order suspending certain provisions
23 FR 1250	2-28-58	Amendment No. 10
<u>LOUISVILLE-LEXINGTON - C.F.R. 946</u>		
25 FR 1747	3-1-60	Order, as amended



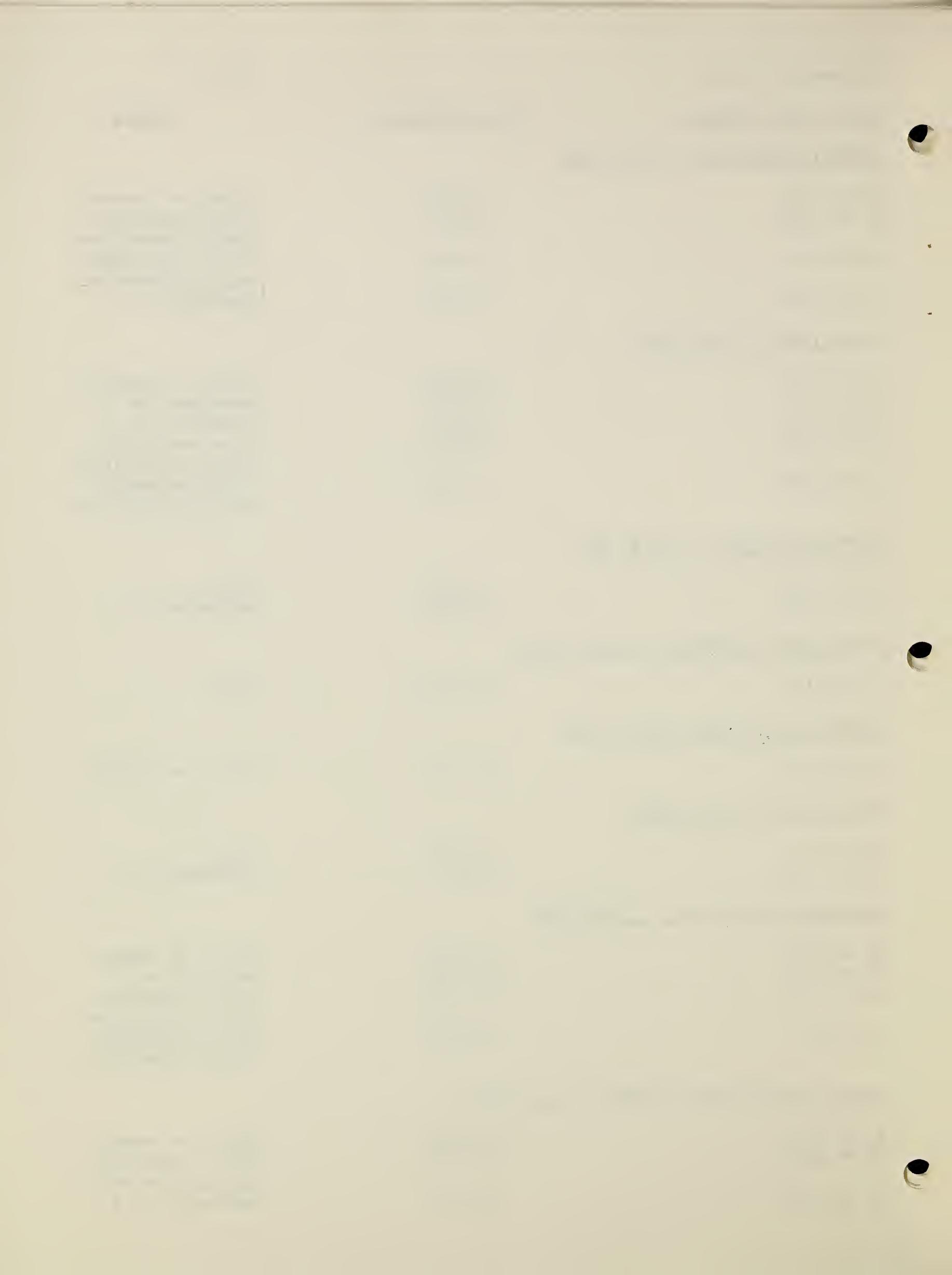
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<u>MICHIGAN UPPER PENINSULA - C.F.R. 1011</u>		
23 FR 8182	10-24-58	Order
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16 FR 6339	6-30-51	Amendment No. 3
16 FR 10922	10-27-51	Amendment No. 4
16 FR 12851	12-22-51	Order suspending certain provisions
17 FR 5796	6-28-52	Amendment No. 5
17 FR 7884	8-29-52	Amendment No. 6
18 FR 3087	5-29-53	Amendment No. 7
18 FR 8673	12-24-53	Order terminating specified terms
19 FR 1158	3-3-54	Amendment No. 8
19 FR 1815	4-2-54	Amendment No. 9
19 FR 4705	7-31-54	Order suspending certain provisions
19 FR 5573	9-1-54	Amendment No. 10
19 FR 7709	11-30-54	Amendment No. 11
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21 FR 2555	4-19-56	Order suspending certain provisions
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24 FR 5414	7-3-59	Order suspending certain provisions
24 FR 6037	7-29-59	Amendment No. 4
<u>MISSISSIPPI DELTA - C.F.R. 905</u>		
23 FR 7570	9-30-58	Order
<u>MISSISSIPPI GULF COAST - C.F.R. 1014</u>		
23 FR 9281	12-2-58	Order



<u>Market and Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
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18 FR 8673	12-24-53	Order terminating specified terms
21 FR 2807	5-1-56	Amendment No. 1
22 FR 2119	3-30-57	Amendment No. 2
23 FR 2400	4-12-58	Amendment No. 3
<u>NASHVILLE - C.F.R. 978</u>		
23 FR 563	1-29-58	Order, as amended
<u>NEOSHO VALLEY - C.F.R. 928</u>		
22 FR 4407	6-22-57	Order, as amended
23 FR 2855	4-30-58	Amendment No. 7
23 FR 7578	9-30-58	Amendment No. 8
25 FR 2722	3-31-60	Amendment No. 9
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25 FR 778	1-30-60	Order, as amended
<u>NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY - C.F.R. 927</u>		
22 FR 4643	7-2-57	Order, as amended
23 FR 6737	8-30-58	Amendment No. 13
23 FR 6740	8-30-58	Amendment No. 14
23 FR 7907	10-14-58	Amendment No. 15
24 FR 2394	3-27-59	Amendment No. 16
24 FR 3608	5-5-59	Order suspending certain provisions
24 FR 4303	5-28-59	Order suspending certain provisions
24 FR 5735	7-17-59	Amendment No. 17
24 FR 10619	12-24-59	Order suspending certain provisions
25 FR 947	2-4-60	Amendment No. 18
<u>NORTH CENTRAL IOWA - C.F.R. 1005</u>		
22 FR 7455	9-19-57	Order
23 FR 6823	9-5-58	Order terminating certain provisions
24 FR 9468	11-25-59	Amendment No. 2



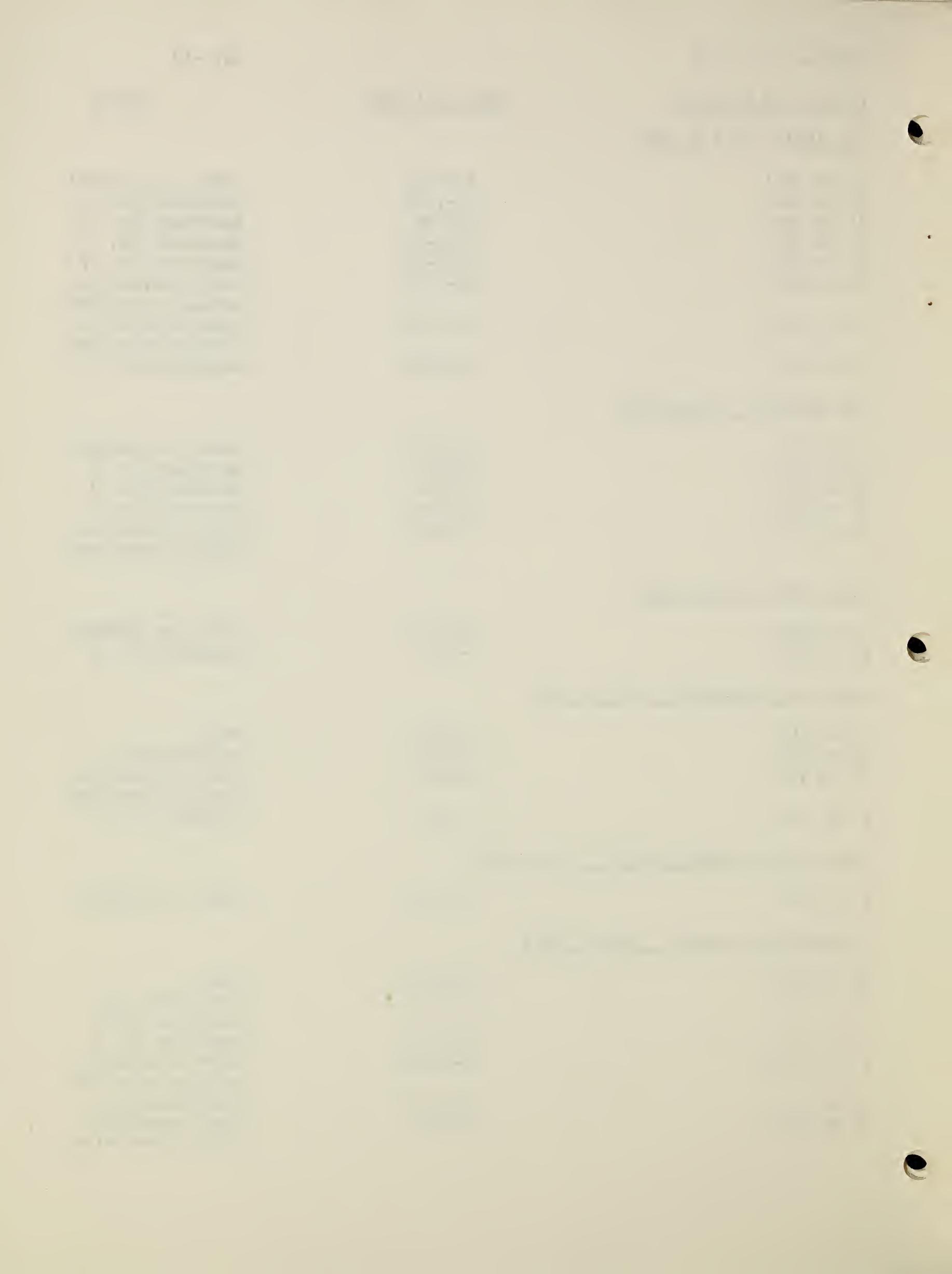
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<u>NORTH CENTRAL OHIO - C.F.R. 995</u>		
22 FR 4181	6-14-57	Order, as amended
22 FR 6208	8-3-57	Order suspending certain provisions
23 FR 679	2-1-58	Order suspending certain provisions
23 FR 2986	5-3-58	Amendment No. 1
<u>NORTH TEXAS - C.F.R. 943</u>		
22 FR 7024	8-31-57	Order, as amended
24 FR 454	1-20-59	Amendment No. 12
24 FR 3719	5-8-59	Amendment No. 13
24 FR 7856	9-30-59	Order suspending certain provisions
24 FR 9568	12-1-59	Order suspending certain provisions
<u>NORTHEASTERN OHIO - C.F.R. 975</u>		
24 FR 5987	7-28-59	Order
25 FR 2478	3-24-60	Amendment No. 1
<u>NORTHEASTERN WISCONSIN - C.F.R. 1016</u>		
23 FR 8187	10-24-58	Order
<u>NORTHERN LOUISIANA - C.F.R. 966</u>		
23 FR 5714	8-1-58	Order, as amended
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25 FR 787	1-30-60	Order
25 FR 2789	4-2-60	Amendment No. 1
<u>OKLAHOMA METROPOLITAN - C.F.R. 906</u>		
22 FR 2825	4-23-57	Order, as amended
23 FR 2337	4-10-58	Amendment No. 1
24 FR 7853	9-30-59	Order suspending certain provisions
25 FR 627	1-26-60	Order suspending certain provisions
<u>OMAHA-LINCOLN-COUNCIL BLUFFS - C.F.R. 935</u>		
17 FR 7411	8-15-52	Order, as amended
20 FR 880	2-11-55	Order suspending certain provisions
21 FR 2807	5-1-56	Amendment No. 4



<u>Market and Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
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23 FR 8613	11-5-58	Order, as amended
25 FR 2721	3-31-60	Amendment No. 8
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20 FR 414	1-19-55	Order, as amended
21 FR 2806	5-1-56	Amendment No. 2
22 FR 546	1-29-57	Amendment No. 3
25 FR 2722	3-31-60	Amendment No. 4
<u>PHILADELPHIA - C.F.R. 961</u>		
23 FR 427	1-23-58	Order, as amended
24 FR 1457	2-27-59	Amendment No. 21
25 FR 472	1-21-60	Amendment No. 22
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22 FR 7768	10-1-57	Order suspending certain provisions
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24 FR 6027	7-29-59	Order, as amended
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22 FR 2998	4-27-57	Order, as amended
23 FR 5422	7-17-58	Order suspending certain provisions
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<u>ST. LOUIS - C.F.R. 903</u>		
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21 FR 2806	5-1-56	Amendment No. 10
21 FR 6563	8-31-56	Amendment No. 11
24 FR 2421	3-28-59	Amendment No. 12
24 FR 9567	12-1-59	Order suspending certain provisions
25 FR 2198	3-17-60	Order suspending certain provisions
25 FR 2711	3-31-60	Amendment No. 13
<u>SAN ANTONIO - C.F.R. 949</u>		
19 FR 286	1-16-54	Order, as amended
19 FR 1575	2-3-54	Amendment No. 2
19 FR 1790	4-1-54	Amendment No. 3
20 FR 7292	9-30-55	Amendment No. 4
24 FR 6155	7-31-59	Order suspending certain provisions
<u>SIOUX CITY - C.F.R. 948</u>		
19 FR 4595	7-27-54	Order, as amended
21 FR 2807	5-1-56	Amendment No. 3
<u>SIOUX FALLS-MITCHELL - C.F.R. 956</u>		
17 FR 6187	7-10-52	Order
20 FR 1333	3-4-55	Amendment No. 1
20 FR 4176	6-15-55	Order suspending certain provisions
21 FR 2807	5-1-56	Amendment No. 2
<u>SOUTH BEND-LAPORTE-ELKHART - C.F.R. 967</u>		
23 FR 5686	7-29-58	Order, as amended
<u>SOUTHEASTERN FLORIDA - C.F.R. 1018</u>		
22 FR 5919	7-26-57	Order
22 FR 7048	8-31-57	Termination of specified terms
24 FR 1497	2-28-59	Amendment No. 1
24 FR 10620	12-24-59	Order suspending certain provisions
25 FR 1585	2-24-60	Amendment No. 2
25 FR 1663	2-26-60	Order suspending certain provisions



<u>Market and Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>SOUTHEASTERN NEW ENGLAND - C.F.R. 990</u>		
23 FR 8843	11-14-58	Order
24 FR 5331	7-1-59	Amendment No. 1
25 FR 2613	3-29-60	Amendment No. 2
<u>SOUTHERN MICHIGAN - C.F.R. 924</u>		
25 FR 463	1-21-60	Order, as amended
<u>SOUTHWEST KANSAS - C.F.R. 919</u>		
23 FR 3702	5-29-58	Order, as amended
<u>SPRINGFIELD, MASS. - C.F.R. 996</u>		
20 FR 10038	12-29-55	Order, as amended (Amendment No. 5)
21 FR 6330	8-23-56	Order suspending certain provisions
21 FR 10469	12-29-56	Amendment No. 6
22 FR 3032	4-30-57	Amendment No. 7
23 FR 702	2-1-58	Amendment No. 8
24 FR 2524	4-1-59	Amendment No. 9
24 FR 3276	4-28-59	Order suspending certain provisions
24 FR 5213	6-26-59	Order suspending certain provisions
24 FR 7753	9-26-59	Order suspending certain provisions
24 FR 8784	10-29-59	Order suspending certain provisions
24 FR 9567	12-1-59	Order suspending certain provisions
24 FR 10939	12-30-59	Order suspending certain provisions
25 FR 719	1-28-60	Order suspending certain provisions
25 FR 2614	3-29-60	Amendment No. 10
<u>TEXAS PANHANDLE - C.F.R. 911</u>		
20 FR 9905	12-23-55	Order
21 FR 2807	5-1-56	Amendment No. 1
21 FR 8431	11-3-56	Amendment No. 2
22 FR 4711	7-4-57	Suspension
22 FR 6566	8-15-57	Amendment No. 3
24 FR 6153	7-31-59	Amendment No. 4



<u>Market and Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>TOLEDO - C.F.R. 931</u>		
22 FR 2104	3-30-57	Order, as amended
24 FR 2522	4-1-59	Amendment No. 13
<u>TRI-STATE - C.F.R. 972</u>		
20 FR 6275	8-27-55	Order, as amended
20 FR 6571	9-8-55	Correction
21 FR 2808	5-1-56	Amendment No. 8
21 FR 7513	10-2-56	Order terminating specified terms
22 FR 545	1-29-57	Amendment No. 9
24 FR 3276	4-28-59	Amendment No. 10
<u>UPPER CHESAPEAKE BAY - C.F.R. 1027</u>		
24 FR 11071	12-31-59	Order
<u>UPSTATE MICHIGAN - C.F.R. 916</u>		
22 FR 5835	7-24-57	Order, as amended
23 FR 4311	6-13-58	Order, suspending certain provisions
23 FR 6700	8-29-58	Amendment No. 4
<u>WASHINGTON, D. C. - C.F.R. 902</u>		
24 FR 4331	5-29-59	Order
24 FR 7853	9-30-59	Order suspending certain provisions
24 FR 8892	10-31-59	Amendment No. 1
25 FR 2511	3-25-60	Amendment No. 2
<u>WESTERN COLORADO - C.F.R. 980</u>		
23 FR 8417	10-31-58	Order
<u>WHEELING - C.F.R. 1002</u>		
25 FR 835	2-2-60	Order, as amended
<u>WICHITA - C.F.R. 968</u>		
24 FR 3566	5-5-59	Order, as amended
24 FR 4550	6-4-59	Amendment No. 9
24 FR 7059	9-1-59	Order suspending certain provisions



<u>Market and Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>WILMINGTON - C.F.R. 1010</u>		
21 FR 3488	5-25-56	Order
22 FR 7102	9-5-57	Amendment No. 1
<u>WORCESTER - C.F.R. 999</u>		
20 FR 10045	12-29-55	Order, as amended (Amendment No. 5)
21 FR 627	1-28-56	Correction
21 FR 6330	8-23-56	Order suspending certain provisions
21 FR 10470	12-29-56	Amendment No. 6
22 FR 3033	4-30-57	Amendment No. 7
23 FR 702	2-1-58	Amendment No. 8
24 FR 2525	4-1-59	Amendment No. 9
24 FR 3276	4-28-59	Order suspending certain provisions
24 FR 5213	6-26-59	Order suspending certain provisions
24 FR 7753	9-26-59	Order suspending certain provisions
24 FR 8784	10-29-59	Order suspending certain provisions
24 FR 9567	12-1-59	Order suspending certain provisions
24 FR 10939	12-30-59	Order suspending certain provisions
25 FR 719	1-28-60	Order suspending certain provisions
25 FR 2616	3-29-60	Amendment No. 10



FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 2  
Washington, D. C.Marketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions and ships at dock in Washington, D. C. and Alexandria, Virginia, and in the following counties: Arlington, Fairfax, and Prince William, all in the State of Virginia; Prince Georges (excluding the town of Laurel), Montgomery, Charles, St. Marys, and specified areas in Calvert and Frederick counties in Maryland.

Population (1950 Census): 1,565,758

Principal places are: Washington, D. C.; Alexandria and Falls Church, Virginia; Rockville, Frederick, and Upper Marlboro, Maryland.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.
3. The operator of an unregulated supply plant which ships milk to a plant in "2" above.
4. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

\*Producer:

1. Any person, (except a producer-handler or a dairy farmer whose milk is delivered through a cooperative association with no membership at other regulated plants to a regulated manufacturing plant of another association) who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions, except a dairy farmer whose milk is delivered to a regulated plant in March-September from a farm which supplied an unregulated plant of the same handler with Grade A milk or more than a third of the days during the preceding October-February period.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:
  - a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 10 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers; and
  - b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers.
2. Supply plant. a. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers during the months October-February, or 40 percent during the months March-September to a regulated distributing plant which has Class I disposition on routes in the marketing area equal to 10 percent of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants and total Class I route disposition equal to 50 percent of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in each of the months October through February is a supply plant in the following March through September unless non-regulated status is requested.

\*b. A plant which ships Class I milk to a regulated distributing plant and which receives milk from dairy farmers, all of whom are members of a cooperative association of which 70 percent or more of the members are qualified producers who ship to regulated plants during the month.

3. Cooperative association plant.

- a. A manufacturing plant operated by a cooperative association 70 percent or more of whose members are qualified producers shipping to regulated plants during the month.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product, except sour cream, Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product, except sour cream.

- b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products except sour cream at the end of the month.

- c. Disposed of for livestock feed.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 3  
St. Louis, Missouri-Illinois

Marketing Area:

1. All territory, in the City of St. Louis and St. Louis County, Missouri; East St. Louis, Centreville, Canteen and Stites Townships, the City of Belleville and Scott Military Reservation, all in St. Clair County, Illinois.

Population (1950 Census): 1,419,523

Principal places are: St. Louis, Missouri; East St. Louis and Belleville, Illinois.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.
3. The operator of an unregulated supply plant from which Grade A milk is shipped to a plant distributing Class I milk in the marketing area.
4. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler or a producer under another Federal Order, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant from which during the month:
  - a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 25 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants; and
  - b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.
  - c. A plant which qualifies under "a" and "b" in any month is a regulated plant in the following month.

2. Supply plant. A plant which disposes of 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers in the marketing area, either on routes or by shipment to a regulated distributing plant where it is assigned to fluid use. Shipments are assigned to fluid use after the assignment of 85 percent of direct receipts from producers at the distributing plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant by making specified shipments in the months August through January is a supply plant in the following February through July upon its request.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.

b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.

c. In shrinkage of producer and other-source milk not to exceed:

(1) 2 percent of milk received in cans from dairy farmers on receipts transferred in bulk to another plant shrinkage is assigned 5 percent to plant receiving from dairy farmers, 1.5 percent to other plant.

(2) 1.5 percent of milk received via bulk tank.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

## 1. The following are Class I:

- a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
- b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
- \*c. Transfers to unregulated plants within 110 miles from St. Louis or in Missouri, south of the Missouri River or plants in Fulton County, Arkansas, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class II utilization at the unregulated plant is equal to the transfer.
- d. Transfers of milk, skim milk or cream to plants 110 miles or more from St. Louis or in Missouri north of the Missouri River.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

I. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

- a. Receipts from plants not subject to another Federal Order.
- b. After assigning 5 percent of producer milk, receipts from plants subject to another Federal Order.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in Class I, above, except non-Grade A receipts disposed of outside marketing area. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less:

March-July Class II price, adjusted by Class II butterfat differential.

August-February uniform price, adjusted by Class I location differential and a butterfat differential computed by weighting the Class I and II butterfat differentials by the total butterfat used in each class.

Class Prices:I. Basic formula. Higher of the following:

- a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid (3.5 percent) at Midwest condenseries and at:

Carnation Company, Seymour, Missouri

Carnation Company, Ava, Missouri

Litchfield Creamery, Litchfield, Illinois

Pet Milk Company, Greenville, Illinois

- b. (Chicago 92-score butter price x 4.2) + (Chicago area spray-roller powder price - 5.5 cents x 7.0).

\*2. Class I. Class I price under Order No. 41 (Chicago 55-70 mile zone) plus 34 cents with a supply demand adjustment applied to the resulting price. Such adjustment is determined by the relationship between the ratio of producer receipts and gross Class I (except non-Grade A sold outside area) in the twelve month period ending with 2nd preceding month and standard utilization percentage provided in the order. Any increase or decrease in such percentage from a similar one based on the third preceding month is added or subtracted, thus accenting the trend. Adjustment is 2 cents for each one percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard.

\*3. Class II.

- a. August-February - basic formula price.
- b. March-July - (Chicago 93 (92) score butter price  $\times$  4.24) + (Chicago area spray powder price  $\times$  8.2) - 81 cents.

Butterfat Differentials: (3.5 percent butterfat test).

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the previous month  $\times$  0.120.
2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month  $\times$  0.115.
3. Producer. Same as Class II.

\*Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Prices established at the 30-40 mile zone measured from St. Louis:

- a. 0-30 miles - add 16 cents
- b. 30-40 miles - 0
- c. Over 40 miles - deduct 1 cent each 10 miles.

(Previous location differentials suspended indefinitely April 1, 1960).

\*Type of Pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool with seasonal incentive payment plans under which deductions at the rate of 10 cents per hundred pounds are withheld from payments to producers, April-July, and paid out at the rate of one-third of the fund, each month October-December.

Order amended 4-1-60 (\*indicates revised provisions)

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 4  
Greater Boston, Massachusetts

Marketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions and ships at dock in specified Massachusetts towns and cities.

Population: (1950 Census): 2,553,190

Principal places are: Boston, Cambridge, Somerville, Brookline, Arlington, Lynn, Medford, Malden, Newton, Quincy, Waltham, Haverhill, Lawrence, and Lowell, Massachusetts.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated plant from which fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production from farms located within 80 miles of State House in Boston or, from regulated and unregulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, and a producer under another Federal order who produces milk received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions except a dairy farmer whose milk is diverted to a regulated plant in April-June from a farm which did not supply milk to a regulated plant during the previous July-March.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant approved by an area health authority and from which during the month:

- a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area exceeds 10 percent of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants, except in April-June a plant maintained by same handler as a nonpool plant previous July to March cannot qualify.

2. Supply plant. A plant approved by an area health authority for sale of milk for fluid consumption which ships any milk for Class I use to a regulated distributing plant in the current or preceding month provided:

- a. Handler disposes of 10 percent of total receipts at all plants as Class I in marketing area.
- b. Nonregulated status has not been requested.
- c. April-June: Plant was not maintained by same handler as a nonregulated plant in the previous July-March.

3. Cooperative association plant.

- a. A plant operated by a cooperative association and located in the marketing area which has direct disposition to consumers not in excess of 2 percent of total fluid milk product receipts other than cream.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

- 1. Skim milk and butterfat are reported as one total in each class with a separate accounting of butterfat used in butter and cheese. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted and concentrated milk.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product except sweet and sour cream and 50 percent of milk and cream mixtures. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a Class I product.
- b. Skim milk dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed.
- c. In shrinkage of producer milk and other source receipts not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

- a. In the form of fluid milk products except cream to the extent of Class I at the receiving plant.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

- a. Transfers to producer-handlers to the extent of Class I at the producer-handler's plant.
- b. Transfers to unregulated plants to the extent of Class I utilization at such plant.
- c. Transfers to an unregulated plant which are retransferred to another plant outside New England and New York.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II not subject to butter-cheese price, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

- a. Receipts of bulk milk and skim milk (including nonpool milk received from dairy farmers) except that priced as Class I under New York-New Jersey order and receipts for custom packaging.
- b. Receipts of cream and nonfluid milk products.
- c. Receipts for custom packaging and packaged Class I products from other Federal order plants are assigned to Class I ahead of producer milk.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts assigned to Class I under a and b above except when an emergency is declared. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less: Class II price, adjusted by Class II location and butterfat differentials except that in the case of receipts from plants in Maine the rate is obtained by subtracting either this or the Class II price established by the Maine Milk Commission, whichever is lower.

\*Class Prices (3.7 percent milk): Prices quoted at basic zone 201-210 miles from Boston.

1. Basic formula. New England basic Class I price determined as follows:

a. New England Economic Index plus or minus 11 cents over New York comparable Class I price at 3.7 percent times supply-demand factor and seasonal percentage divided by 100, times \$0.567; resulting price, bracketed. (Basic Class I price for November-December cannot be lower than such price for the preceding month.)

b. Economic index is sum of following divided by 7:

(1) Wholesale Price Index:

BLS monthly wholesale price index all commodities  
(1947-1949)

1.190

x 3

(2) Disposable Personal Income Index:

/ Current annual rate per capita disposable personal income  
(U.S.)  
(quarterly) / times ratio New England to U. S. per capita  
personal income

20.50 x 1

(3) Grain-Labor Index is the sum of:

(a) Average price paid by farmers per ton dairy ration in  
the New England region x 0.6, plus:  
.8082

(b) Monthly Rate board and room x 1 )  
Monthly Rate with house x 1 )  
Weekly Rate board and room x 4.33 ) 0.4 x 3  
Weekly Rate no board and room x 4.33 ) 1.9833  
Daily Rate no board and room x 26 )  
5 )

c. Supply-Demand. The supply-demand factor is determined by the relationship between the ratios of producer receipts and Class I producer milk at Boston, Connecticut, Southeastern New England, Springfield, and Worcester in the second and third preceding months and base utilization percentages provided. Maximum adjustment is 1.5 percent for each one percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard.

d. Seasonal Adjustment. The following seasonal adjustment factors apply:

October, November, and December	1.08
January, February, and September	1.04
August and March	1.00
July	.96
April	.92
May and June	.88

2. Class I. New England basic Class I price.

3. Class II. (Except butter and cheese): The Class II price is the higher of a or b below. Computation in b is used when no cream price is reported.

a. (Boston cream price - 52.5¢) x 0.98 x 3.7 + (Chicago area

spray-roller powder price x 7.85) less:

\$0.67 : October - February  
.79 : March, April, and July  
.85 : May and June  
.73 : August and September

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 18  
Memphis, Tennessee-Arkansas-MississippiMarketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in Shelby County and Madison County (except civil districts 4 and 9), Tennessee, the city of West Memphis, Arkansas, and the counties of DeSoto, Tate, Panola, Tunica, Lafayette, and Marshall (except Beat 5) in the State of Mississippi.

Population: (1950 Census): 687,815

Principal places are: Memphis and Jackson, Tennessee; West Memphis, Arkansas; Holly Springs and Oxford, Mississippi.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.
4. A cooperative association with respect to member milk which is received in a tank truck owned or operated under the control of the association and delivered in such trucks to regulated plants.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated or unregulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Fluid milk) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:
  - a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area averages 1,000 pounds per day or not less than 5.0 percent of total Class I disposition by the plant.
2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships over 70,000 pounds of milk, skim milk, or cream (milk equivalent) per month to a regulated distributing plant.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products containing over 8.5 percent (by weight) total solids not fat.

Classification:1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
- b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.
- c. Disposed of to commercial food manufacturers.
- d. Disposed of for livestock feed.
- e. Aerated cream and cream frozen and stored.
- f. In shrinkage of other source milk.
- g. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

## I. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

## 1. The following transfers of fluid milk products are Class I:

- a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
- b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
- c. Transfers to an unregulated plant except a plant regulated under another order unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler, utilization in that class at the unregulated plant is equivalent to the amount of transfers, and the unregulated plant is located within 225 miles from Memphis. If the transfers exceed such utilization, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess and are prorated to all transferring plants.
- d. Transfers to a plant subject to another order are assigned to the class to which they are allocated under the other order.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):
  - a. Non-fluid milk products.
  - b. Fluid milk products not priced under another order.
  - c. Fluid milk products priced under another order.
2. Compensatory Payments. No provision.

Class Prices:

1. Basic Formula. (Provided by amendment of 4-1-60 and termination order dated 5-26-60). Highest of the following:
  - a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent) adjusted to 4.0 percent by adding Chicago 92-score butter price x 0.6.
  - b. (Chicago 92-score butter price x 4.8) plus (Chicago area spray-roller powder price - 5 cents x 7.5)
  - c. (Chicago 92-score butter price x 0.902) plus (Wisconsin Cheddar cheese price x 8.53) - 34.3 cents plus Chicago 92-score butter price x 0.6.
2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding months plus: \$1.74 with a supply-demand adjustment applied to the resulting price. Such adjustment is determined by the relationship between the ratio of producer receipts and gross Class I in second and third preceding months and standard utilization percentages provided in the order. Adjustment is 3 cents for each 1 percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard. Supply-demand adjustment is not effective in any month unless market utilization was outside the standard in the same direction in each of the preceding three consecutive months.
3. Class II. Average price paid farmers by the following local plants for 4.0 percent milk plus: 30 cents, September-November and 20 cents, December-August:

Borden Company, Starkville, Mississippi  
 Carnation Company, Tupelo, Mississippi  
 Pet Milk Company, Mayfield, Kentucky  
 Pet Milk Company, Kosciusko, Mississippi  
 Kraft Foods Company, Corinth, Mississippi  
 Armour Creameries, New Albany, Mississippi

Butterfat Differentials: (4.0 percent butterfat test).

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x 0.12.
2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.11, April-June and x 0.115 July-March.

3. Producer. Based on Chicago 92-score butter price:

<u>Butter price range (cents)</u>	<u>Differential (cents)</u>
52.50-57.499	6.0
57.50-62.499	6.5
62.50-67.499	7.0
67.50-72.499	7.5

(Increased and decreased by similar intervals with differentials ranging from 2 to 10 cents).

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located 50 miles or more from Memphis, Tennessee.

If located outside Mississippi, deduct:      If located in Mississippi add:

a. 9 cents - 50 but less than 60 miles	9 cents
b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles	1.5 cents

Type of Pool:

1. Individual handler, monthly pool with base payments.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.

2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deduction as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 7 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.

2. Base payment. Base payment plan applies March-July with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to regulated plants during the preceding months of September-January by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 120 days).

a. Provides for bases for dairy farmers who become producers by virtue of plant status changing from unregulated to regulated.

b. Transfers to any other person are permitted under specified circumstances.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order in the preceding six months and any plant which would otherwise be subject to another order unless such plant was a regulated plant under this order in each month of the preceding September-December period are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

- a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
- b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.



FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 21  
OzarksMarketing Area:

1. All territory, in the following counties in Arkansas: Benton, Boone, Marion, and Washington; also Fort Leonard Wood Military Reservation and all territory in the following Missouri counties: Barry, Christian, Douglas, Green, Howell, Laclede, Lawrence, Ozark, Stone, Taney, Webster, and Wright.

Population: (1950 Census): 409,080.

Principal places are: Aurora, Springfield, Lebanon, and West Plains in Missouri; Rogers, Fayetteville, and Harrison in Arkansas.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account or the account of a regulated plant from a regulated to an unregulated plant.
4. A cooperative association with respect to milk of member producers which is moved for its account to a regulated plant in a tank truck controlled by the association.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which fluid milk products received only from his own production, or from regulated plants are distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority or, regardless of inspection, is accepted by an agency of the Federal Government and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant: (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:

- a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 15 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.
- b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 25 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers and other plants in any of the months, February - August to a regulated distributing plant, or which ships the following percentages of such receipts in the months shown.

35 percent - September and January.

40 percent - October and December.

45 percent - November.

A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in each of the months of August through January is a supply plant in each of the following months of February through July unless non-regulated status is requested.

#### Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

#### Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.

b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.

c. In shrinkage of other source milk.

d. In shrinkage of producer receipts, not to exceed 2 percent.

#### Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of milk, skim milk, or cream are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

#### Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

- a. Transfers of fluid milk products to producer-handlers.
- b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
- c. Bulk transfers of milk and skim milk to plants in the marketing area or within 100 miles from the nearest point on the marketing area, unless Class II is claimed by the transferring handler and utilization in Class II at the unregulated plants is at least equal to the amounts transferred, and all transfers to more distant plants are Class I.
- d. All bulk transfers of Grade A cream and transfers of non-grade A cream unless use in Class II is verified.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):
  - a. Receipts from plants not regulated under another order.
  - b. Receipts from plants regulated under another order.
2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in Class I from plants not regulated under another order. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by Class I butterfat differential and Class I location differential at the nearest plant, less the Class II price adjusted by Class II butterfat differential.

Class Prices (3.5 percent milk):

1. Basic formula. Basic price is the higher of the following:
  - a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries and four specified local plants (3.5 percent.)
  - b. Butter-powder price. (Chicago 92-score butter price  $\times$  4.2) + (Chicago area spray-roller powder price - 5.5 cents  $\times$  7.0).
- \*2. Class I. Class I price under Federal order No. 3 (St. Louis-30-40 mile zone):

July-March, minus 11 cents

April-June, minus 4 cents

Add 25 cents to Class I price at plants in Washington and Benton Counties, Arkansas.

- \*3. Class II. Basic price, August-February. In all other months, Class II price is the following butter-powder price: (Chicago 93-score butter price  $\times$  4.24) + (Chicago area spray powder price  $\times$  8.2) - 75 cents.

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x 0.12.
2. Class II, and Producer. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.115.

Location Differentials:1. Class I.

- a. Plants in Benton and Washington counties, plus 25 cents.
- b. Plants located outside the marketing area, deduct 1.5 cents for each 10 miles that such plant is from the nearest point in the marketing area.

2. Producer.

- a. Plants located in Benton and Washington counties, Arkansas: A plus amount obtained by multiplying pounds of Class I milk by 25 cents and dividing by pounds of producer milk.
- b. As above for Class I.

\*Type of Pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool with seasonal incentive payment plan under which deduction at rate of 10 cents per 100 pounds are withheld from payments to producers, April-July, and paid out at the rate of one-third of the fund, each month, October-December.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I except other source received from other Federal order plants.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area or on all milk received from dairy farmers, if they elect to make payments to dairy farmers at order prices - see Special Handler Provisions.

Special Producer Provisions.

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. No provision.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 27  
New York-New Jersey

Marketing Area:

1. All territory, including ships at dock and governmental installations and institutions in New York - New York City and the counties of: Albany; Broome; Chemung; Chenango; Columbia; Cortland; Delaware; Dutchess; Greene; Madison; Montgomery; Nassau; Onondaga; Orange; Otsego; Putman; Rensselaer; Rockland; Schenectady; Schuyler; Schoharie; Sullivan; Tioga; Tompkins; Ulster; Washington; and Westchester. Specified portions of the counties of: Cayuga; Essex; Fulton; Herkimer; Oneida; Oswego; Saratoga; Steuben; Suffolk; Warren; and Yates. (New York metropolitan district includes New York City and the counties of Nassau, Suffolk, except Fisher's Island, and Westchester).

New Jersey - The counties of: Bergen; Essex; Hudson; Hunterdon; Middlesex; Monmouth; Morris; Passaic; Somerset; Sussex; Union; and Warren; and specified portions of Ocean County.

Population (1950 Census): 16,043,526.

Principal places are: New York, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, White Plains, Yonkers, Syracuse, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Poughkeepsie, Binghamton, Troy, and Elmira, New York; Newark, Jersey City, Bayonne, Bloomfield, Clifton, East Orange, Elizabeth, Hoboken, Irvington, Montclair, North Bergen, Passaic, Paterson, Plainfield, and Union City, New Jersey.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated plant from which Class I milk or Class II milk, or skim milk for fluid use is disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to milk delivered for its account to a regulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which milk received only from his own production is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler and a dairy farmer whose diverted milk is priced under another order, who produces milk received at a regulated plant, with specified exceptions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing and supply plants. A plant designated by the Secretary as a regulated plant unless unregulated status is requested, or any plant from which during the month:

a. Disposition of Class I milk in the marketing area is:

- (1) July-March: 25 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers.
- (2) April-June: 10 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers, provided Class I disposition in area previous October-December was 60 percent.
- (3) July-March: 60 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and qualified previously under (2).

2. Distributing plants only. Plants not qualified under 1 are regulated unless the handler requests nonpool status if:

- a. Disposition of some Class I milk is made from the plant on routes in the marketing area; and
- b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 55 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers at the plant.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Accounting in each class is at whole milk equivalent of butterfat converted at plant test. Certain skim milk uses (Class I skim) are accounted for separately.

Classification:

1. Class I. Milk equivalent of butterfat (IA, in-area; IB, outside area).

- a. Disposed of in the form of whole milk, including concentrated; milk and cream mixtures containing less than 10 percent butterfat; and buttermilk and plain and flavored milk and milk drinks containing 3 to 5 percent butterfat.
- b. Inventories of Class I products.
- c. Not accounted for as Class II or Class III milk.

2. Class I skim (Fluid skim differential).

- a. Skim milk not included in the whole milk equivalent of butterfat disposed of in Class I products and skim milk derived from Class II and Class III is classified as Class I skim if it is disposed of for fluid use in the marketing area. All other disposition of skim milk is priced only to the extent it is accounted for in the whole milk equivalent of butterfat used in the marketing class. This in general results in such skim milk being priced at the Class III skim value.

5. Class III (Except butter and American cheese in months December through July).

a. From sum of "b" and "c" subtract:

July-November	\$0.67	March-April	\$0.72
December-February	.70	May-June	.75

b. New York 92-score butter + 2 cents (+ 5 cents August-February if annual rate of Class I is 71.2 percent or more of pool receipts) times 4.27.

c.  $7.8 \times (\text{Chicago area spray powder times } 0.7 + \text{roller powder times } 0.3)$ 6. Class III (Butter and American cheese, December-July).

a. Class III price above minus:

- (1) March-June, 14.0 cents
- (2) July and December-February, 10.5 cents

Under specified conditions the reduction, March-July, is less than above amounts for milk used in American cheese.

Butterfat Differentials (3.5 percent butterfat test):1. Class I (Class IA and IB). 4 cents2. Class II and III (except butter and American cheese). Subtract from the respective class price the amount determined as "b" under Class II price in this outline and divide by 35.3. Class III (butter and American cheese). Subtract 0.4 cents (0.3 cents in certain months, see Class III price, butter-cheese) from the Class III butterfat differential above.4. Producer. Weighted average of class differentials.

Location Differentials: All class prices and producer prices are increased by amounts ranging from 5 to 25 cents at plants located in or near the metropolitan district and in designated areas near Albany, Troy, Schenectady, and Syracuse. Other differentials apply as follows:

1. Class prices. Class prices are established at the 201-210 mile zone measured from the nearest of the following: Mount Vernon or Yonkers, New York; Tenafly, Glen Ridge, East Orange, Elizabeth, Hackensack, Hillside, Irvington, or Passaic, New Jersey. Class prices also vary by following amounts, plus in zones nearer market, minus in zones farther from market.

a. Class IA, IB, and Class I skim.

(1) 201-210 mile zone - 0

\*(2) Increases or decreases 1.2 cents for each 10 mile zone to 401 miles.

b. Class II and III. (For Class III milk used in butter and American cheese December-July rates at plants in 326-350 mile zone and farther are reduced 1 cent from rate computed below.

(1) 201-225 mile zone - 0

(2) Increased or decreased 1 cent for each 25 mile zone.

2. Producer price.

- a. Zone differential. Differentials same as those applicable to Classes IA, IB, and Class I skim.
- \*b. Nearby farm differential graduated by zones is paid from the pool based on location of farm in relation to metropolitan district. Rates of payment established August 1, 1957, at 5 to 40 cents are reduced 10 percent for each full percentage point that the quantity of milk subject to the differential in the preceding 12 months exceeds 35 percent of total pool and nonpool Class IA milk in such period.

Type of Pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight of producer milk.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Cooperative service. Provision is made for payment out of the producers' settlement fund to qualified cooperatives or federations with at least 4,000 producer members for market-wide services at the rate of 2 cents per hundredweight on milk received from members of a cooperative, or in the case of a qualified Federation, to have been received from members of its federated cooperatives. An additional payment of 1 cent per hundredweight is made to cooperatives with at least 6,000 members and to any federation with an aggregate of 6,000 members.

Provision is also made for payment of 1 cent per hundredweight to cooperatives which operate and to federation (or its federated cooperatives) which operate "regulated plants" at which at least 25 percent of the milk marketed by its members is received.

2. Base payment. No provision.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders. Handlers who are regulated under another order are not subject to regulation under this order except for reports which may be required by the market administrator and payment of plus difference on Class I and Class II disposition in the marketing area between class prices under this order and those established by the other order. This payment is not required of Connecticut handlers.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

- a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
- b. Make compensatory payments:
  - (1) On Class I and Class II disposition in the marketing area; rates are those applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 28  
Neosho Valley, Kansas-MissouriMarketing Area:

1. All territory in the following Kansas counties: Allen, Bourbon, Cherokee, Crawford, Labette, Montgomery, Neosho, and Wilson. Also, all territory in the following counties in Missouri: Barton, Jasper, Newton, and Vernon.

Population (1950 census): 356,359

Principal places are: Chanute, Coffeyville, Fort Scott, Independence, Iola, and Pittsburg, Kansas; Carthage, Joplin, Neosho, and Nevada, Missouri.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant or to a regulated plant of another cooperative association.
4. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk delivered to regulated plants in tank trucks owned, operated, or controlled by the association.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by an area health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Approved) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority and from which during the month:
  - a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 10 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months August through November is a supply plant in the following December through July unless non-regulated status is requested. An operator of two or more supply plants may, upon request, have such plants considered as one unit.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the volume weight of reconstituted skim milk.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product and in inventories of Class I products at the end of the month. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.

b. In shrinkage of other source milk.

c. In shrinkage of producer receipts; maximum is 2 percent, except for skim milk maximum is 5 percent, April-June. On bulk transfers of producer milk between regulated plants, shrinkage allowance is allocated  $\frac{1}{2}$  percent to the plant receiving milk from producers and the remainder to the plant receiving the bulk transfer.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of milk, skim milk, or cream are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I;

a. Transfers to producer-handlers.

b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.

c. Transfers to unregulated plants within 250 miles of Chanute, Kansas, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class I utilization at the unregulated plants does not exceed receipts from dairy farmers. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.

d. Transfers of milk or skim milk to unregulated plants more than 250 miles from Chanute, Kansas. Such transfers of cream are Class II.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk and Class I inventories at the beginning of the month, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

- a. Receipts from plants not regulated under another order.
- b. Receipts from plants regulated under another order.

2. Compensatory payments. No provision.

Class Prices (4.0 percent milk):

1. Basic formula. Basic price is the higher of the following:

a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent) adjusted to 4.0 percent by direct ratio.

b. Butter-powder price: (Chicago 92-score butter price - 3 cents x 4.8) + (Chicago area spray-roller price - 5.5 cents x 8.5 x 0.96)

2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month, plus:

\$1.00: April-June

1.45: July-March

In each month, September-December, Class I is not less than that in the preceding month; April-June price is not more than that paid in the preceding month. The Class I price is further adjusted to be within the following limits:

(1) Class I price under Federal order 6 (Oklahoma Metropolitan marketing area) less 33 cents.

(2) Class I price under Federal order 21 (Ozarks marketing area), plus 15 cents.

\*3. Class II.

July through March: Basic formula price for the month.

April through June: Higher of the following:

a. Basic formula price minus 10 cents.

b. Price for 4.0 percent milk at the following local plants:

Pet Milk Company, Neosho, Missouri

Borden Company, Fort Scott, Kansas

Carnation Company, Mount Vernon, Missouri

Pet Milk Company, Iola, Kansas

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x 1.25 x 0.1.
2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 1.15 x 0.1.
3. Producer. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 1.2 x 0.1.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located more than 50 miles from Joplin or Nevada, Missouri, or Chanute or Independence, Kansas, whichever is closest; deduct:

- a. 10 cents - 50 to 60 miles
- b. 2 cents - each additional 15 miles.

Type of Pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool with base payments.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. Base payment plan applies February-July with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to regulated plants during the preceding months of August-November by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 90).
  - a. Provides for bases for dairy farmers who become producers by virtue of plant status changing from unregulated to regulated.
  - b. Transfers to family members and joint holders are permitted under specified circumstances.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 46  
Louisville-Lexington, Kentucky-Indiana

Marketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the following counties: Clark, Floyd, and Harrison in Indiana; Jefferson, Bullitt, Meade, Hardin, Larue, Nelson, Spencer, Shelby, Oldham, Henry, Franklin, Anderson, Woodford, Scott, Fayette, Jessamine, Madison, Montgomery, Clark, and Bourbon in Kentucky.

Population: (1950 Census): 997,127.

Principal places are: Louisville, Lexington and Frankfort, Kentucky; Jeffersonville and New Albany, Indiana.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Grade A milk is disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated or unregulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by an area health authority or, regardless of inspection is accepted by an agency of the Federal Government and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority and from which during the month:

- a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area in the current month is 10 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and supply plants; and
- b. Total Class I disposition in the two preceding months is 30 percent or more of receipts from producers and supply plants and bulk receipts from regulated distributing plants, May-October; 50 percent, November-April.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority for fluid consumption which ships 10 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers during the months October-March to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months October through February by shipping over 50 percent of its producer receipts to a regulated distributing plant is a supply plant in the following April through September unless non-regulated status is requested.

3. Cooperative association plant.

a. A plant operated by a cooperative association of which 75 percent of members' milk is delivered to regulated plants, or a plant operated by a cooperative association and which so qualified in each of the preceding months of October through February.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products; milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II or III milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce ice cream, including frozen deserts and ice cream mix; cottage cheese; eggnog; and aerated cream.

b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.

3. Class III. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than Class I and Class II products.

b. Dumped or disposed of for livestock feed.

c. In shrinkage of other source milk.

d. In shrinkage of producer milk.

e. Disposed of to commercial food manufacturers.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

## 1. The following are Class I:

- a. Transfers of fluid milk products to producer-handlers.
- b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
- c. Bulk transfers of milk, skim or cream to unregulated plants within 250 miles of Louisville, Kentucky, unless other classes are claimed by the transferring handler and utilization in Class I at the unregulated plants does not exceed receipts from "Grade A" dairy farmers and from all Federal order plants prorated to Class I. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.
- d. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk or cream to plants 250 miles or more from Louisville, Kentucky

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:1. Classification. Beginning with Class III, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is first Class II, then Class I):

- a. Receipts not priced under another order.
- b. Receipts priced under another order after first deducting 5 percent of producer receipts.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to "a" receipts in Class I, above. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less: January-September Class III price, adjusted by Class III butterfat differential. October-December uniform price, adjusted by Class I location differential and a weighted average of Class I, II, and III butterfat differentials.Class Prices:1. Basic formula. Highest of the following:

- a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent) adjusted to 3.8 percent by adding Chicago 92-score butter price  $\times .36$ .

- b. Local plants.

- (1) Average price paid at the following local plants for 4.0 percent milk (minus Chicago 92-score butter price  $\times .24$ ).

- c. (Chicago 92-score butter price  $\times 4.56$ ) + (Chicago area spray-roller powder price -5.5 cents  $\times 8.2$ ).

- d. (Chicago 92-score butter price  $\times .902$ ) + (Wisconsin cheddar cheese price  $\times 8.53$ ) - 34.3 cents + Chicago 92-score butter price  $\times .36$ .

2. Class I. March 1, 1960 through May 21, 1961, basic formula price for the preceding month, plus \$1.30.

Beginning June 1, 1961, basic formula price for the preceding month plus \$1.25, with a supply-demand adjustment applied to the resulting price. Such adjustment is determined by the relationship between the ratio of producer receipts and gross Class I in second and third preceding months and a standard utilization percentage of 137 which is adjusted by a computed seasonal factor. Maximum adjustment is approximately 3 cents for each 1 percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard with a maximum total adjustment of 50 cents.

3. Class II. Higher of the basic formula price or (Chicago 92-score butter price x 4.56) + (Chicago area spray powder price -5.5 cents x 8.2).

4. Class III. September through March, the average price for 4.0 percent milk at the local plants listed below less Chicago 92-score butter price x 0.24, or the butter-powder price contained in the basic formula, whichever is higher:

Armour Creameries, Elizabethtown, Kentucky  
 Armour Creameries, Springfield, Kentucky  
 Kraft Foods Company, Lawrenceburg, Kentucky  
 Kraft Foods Company, Paoli, Kentucky  
 Salem Cheese and Milk Company, Salem, Indiana  
 Red 73 Creameries, Madison, Indiana  
 Producers Dairy Marketing Association, Orleans, Indiana

April through August, the higher of the local plant price less Chicago 92-score butter price x 0.24, or (Chicago 92-score butter price x 4.37) + (Chicago area roller powder price -6.5 cents x 8.2).

Butterfat Differentials: (3.8 percent butterfat test)

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x 0.125.
2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.120, September through December and 0.118, January through August.
3. Class III. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.12, September through March and 0.115, April through August.
4. Producer. Based on Chicago 92-score butter price.

<u>Butter price range (cents)</u>	<u>Differential (cents)</u>
17.499 or less	2.0
17.500 - 22,499	2.5
22.500 - 27.499	3.0

(Increased by similar increments to a maximum differential of 10 cents).

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located 85 miles or more from Louisville or Lexington, Kentucky, whichever is closer; deduct:

- a. 15.0 cents - 85 to 94 miles
- b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

Type of Pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool with seasonal incentive payment plan under which deductions at the rate of 12 percent of the average of basic formula prices for the preceding 12 months are withheld from payments to producers during April-July and paid out at the rate of 25 percent of the fund each month, September-December.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area, or on all milk received from dairy farmers, if they elect to make payments to dairy farmers at order prices - see Special Handler Provisions.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. No provision.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area of another order, are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:
  - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
  - b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
  - c. Make compensatory payments:
    - (1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants; or, if the handler so elects,
    - (2) On all milk received from dairy farmers; amount paid is the difference between class values at order prices and payments to dairy farmers.



FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 54  
Duluth-Superior, Minnesota-Wisconsin

Marketing Area:

1. All territory in Carlton County and the city of Duluth, in the State of Minnesota and the counties of Ashland, Bayfield, and Douglas in the State of Wisconsin.

Population: (1950 Census): 209,031

Principal places are: Duluth, Minnesota; Superior and Ashland, Wisconsin.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.
4. A cooperative association with respect to producer receipts from dairy farmers which are delivered to other regulated plants in tank trucks owned or operated by such association.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which fluid milk products received only from his own production or from regulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:

- a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area averages 500 pounds per day and is 10 percent or more of total receipts from dairy farmers and other plants; and
- b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months September through November is a supply plant in the following December through August unless non-regulated status is requested.

3. Cooperative association plant.

a. A plant operated by a cooperative association from which milk is transferred by the association or delivered directly from the farm to regulated distributing plants in amounts equal to the following percentages of member deliveries of Grade A milk:

September-November - 40 percent

April-June - 20

All other months - 30.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products; milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.

b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.

c. Skim milk dumped upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.

d. Disposed of for livestock feed.

e. In shrinkage of other source milk.

f. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. Are Class I, unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

a. Transfers to producer-handlers.

b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.

- c. Transfers to unregulated plants within 250 miles of Duluth, Minnesota, unless the transfers are in bulk or in cans and unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and utilization in Class I at the unregulated plants does not exceed receipts from dairy farmers and Class I receipts at their Federal order plants. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.
- d. Transfers to plants 250 miles or more from Duluth, Minnesota.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

- a. Fluid milk products not priced under any order and nonfluid milk products reprocessed in the plant.
- b. Receipts priced under another order.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in Class I, above, whenever total deliveries of producer milk are 110 percent or more of total Class I at all regulated plants. Payment rate: Class I price less Class II price, both adjusted by respective butterfat and location differentials.

Class Prices:

1. Basic formula. Higher of the following:

- a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent).
- b. (Chicago 93(92)-score butter price x 4.24) + (Chicago area spray powder price x 8.2) - 75.2 cents

2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus:

\$0.75: December - June  
 1.15: July - October  
 .95: November

3. Class II.

Butter-powder price in basic formula for the month.

Butterfat Differentials: (3.5 percent butterfat test).

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x 0.13.
2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.12.
3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located 55 miles or more from Duluth, Minnesota, or Ashland, Wisconsin, whichever is closer; deduct:

- a. 8 cents - 55 to 65 miles
- b. 1.3 cents - each additional 10 miles.

Type of Pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area, or on all milk received from dairy farmers, if they elect to make payments to dairy farmers at order prices - see Special Handler Provisions.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. No provision.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:
  - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
  - b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
  - c. Make compensatory payments:
    - (1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants; or, if the handler so elects.
    - (2) On all milk received from dairy farmers; amount paid is the difference between class values at order prices and payments to dairy farmers.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 63  
Great Basin

Marketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the Utah Counties of Box Elder, Davis, Morgan, Salt Lake, Tooele, Utah, Wasatch, Weber, Summit, Grand, Daggett, Duchesne, Carbon, Sanpete, Juab, Millard, Sevier, Uintah, and Emery.

Population: (1950 Census) 613,438

Principal places are: Salt Lake, Ogden, Provo, Brigham, Bountiful, Richfield, Vernal, and Price, Utah.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant, and such association with respect to member milk delivered to a regulated plant in tank trucks owned or operated by the association.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which fluid milk products received only from his own production or from regulated plants are distributed in the marketing area.

\*Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler and a producer regulated under another order, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority or, regardless of inspection is accepted by an agency of the Federal Government and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

\*1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:

- a. Disposition of fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area is 10 percent or more of total route disposition of fluid milk products; and,

\*b. Total route disposition of fluid milk products is 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and supply plants, August-March and 40 percent, April-July.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers and other plants to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in each of the months August through January is a supply plant in the following February through July unless non-regulated status is requested.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated, skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks, fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat.

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.

b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.

c. Skim milk dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.

d. In shrinkage of other source milk.

e. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of bulk fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

a. Transfers of fluid milk products to producer-handlers.  
b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.

c. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk, or cream to unregulated plants located within the marketing area or less than 225 miles from Salt Lake City, unless Class II is claimed by the transferring handler and Class II utilization at the unregulated plant is equal to the receipts of milk from all Federal order plants. If Class II utilization exceeds such receipts Class II is prorated among all Federal order plants.

d. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk or cream to plants 225 miles or more from Salt Lake City or to plants outside the marketing area.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

- a. Non-fluid milk products.
- b. Fluid milk products not priced under another order.
- c. Fluid milk products classified and priced as Class I under another order.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to "a" and "b" receipts in Class I, above, whenever total deliveries of producer milk are 110 percent or more of net Class I at all regulated plants. Payment rate for Class I receipts in "b": Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less: Class II price, adjusted by Class II butterfat differential: For Class I receipts in "a", payment rate is Class I price, less Class II price both adjusted by respective butterfat differentials.

Class Prices:

1. Basic formula. (Higher of the following:)

- a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent).
- b. Butter-powder price. (Chicago 92-score butter price - 3 cents x 4.2) + (Chicago area spray-roller price - 5.5 cents x 8.2).

2. Class I. Class I price for first 18 months shall be \$5.25.

3. Class II. (Chicago 92-score butter price x 4.03) + (Chicago area spray price x 8.2) - 55 cents.

Butterfat Differentials: (3.5 percent butterfat test).

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x .135.
2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x .115.
3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located 100 miles or more from Ogden, Price, Richfield, or Vernal, Utah, whichever is closest; deduct:

- a. 15.0 cents - 100 to 110 miles
- b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

Type of Pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.

2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.

2. Base payment. No provision.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order, and supply plants which qualify as regulated plants February-July on basis of shipments August-January, are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

- a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
- b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
- c. Make compensatory payments:

\*(1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 65  
Cincinnati, Ohio

Marketing Area:

1. All territory in the city of Cincinnati and within the following Ohio counties: Butler, Clermont, Hamilton, and Warren.

Population (1950 Census): 951,842

Principal places are: Cincinnati, Hamilton, Miami Township, and Franklin Township, Ohio

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which milk is disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted by the association.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which milk received only from his own production or from regulated or unregulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by an area health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant):

1. Distributing plant.

a. A plant located outside the marketing area which is inspected and approved by an area health authority and from which during the month:

b. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 10 percent or more of total route disposition of Class I milk.

c. A plant located within the marketing area which disposes of milk on routes in the marketing area.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority for fluid consumption and which ships milk or skim milk to regulated distributing plants equal to one percent or more of total Class I utilization of all regulated distributing plants during the second month preceding such shipments is regulated according to the following schedule:

<u>Months Milk Shipped</u>	<u>Plant is Regulated</u>
October or November	November
Two months, October-December	December
Three months, October-January	January-October

If non-regulated status is requested, such status becomes effective the first month following the request during which no milk is shipped to regulated distributing plants.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk and eggnog.

b. Not accounted for as Class II or III milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce ice cream, including frozen deserts and ice cream mix; condensed skim and whole milk; cottage cheese; and aerated cream.

b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products and eggnog at the end of the month.

3. Class III. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce butter, non-fat dry milk, Cheddar cheese, frozen cream, evaporated and condensed milk.

b. In skim milk dumped or disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.

c. In shrinkage of other source milk.

d. In shrinkage of producer milk, not to exceed 2 percent.

e. Disposed of to commercial food manufacturers.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

## 1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of fluid milk products and eggnog are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in the highest priced classification available over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

## 1. The following are Class I:

- a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
- b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.

c. Bulk transfers to unregulated plants located in Campbell or Kenton counties, Kentucky, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class I utilization at the unregulated plants does not exceed the amount of the transfers. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.

d. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk or cream to unregulated plants other than those in "c" above, unless another class is claimed and verified and use in that class is equivalent to the amount claimed. Excess is assigned, in order, to Class III, II, and I.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:1. Classification. Beginning with Class III, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I and II):

- a. Receipts from plants not regulated under any order.
- b. Receipts from plants regulated under other Federal orders, after first subtracting from Class I, receipts of fluid milk products in containers not larger than one gallon from plants regulated under Order 71, Dayton-Springfield if such products are not packaged in the same containers in the receiving pool plants.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in Class I and II, above, (whenever total deliveries of producer milk are 111 percent or more of total Class I at all regulated plants.) Payment rate: Class I or II price in each case, adjusted by respective butterfat and location differentials, less:

$$(\text{Chicago 92-score butter price} \times 4.2) + (\text{Chicago area spray powder price} - 6.4 \text{ cents} \times 8.2)$$

Class Prices:

1. Basic formula. The higher of the following:
  - a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent).
  - b. Butter-powder. (Chicago 92-score butter price  $\times$  4.2) + (Chicago area spray-powder price - 6.4 cents  $\times$  8.2)
2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus \$1.30 with a supply-demand adjustment applied to the resulting price. Such adjustment is determined by the relationship between the ratio of gross Class I and producer receipts in second and third preceding months and standard utilization percentages provided in the order. Maximum adjustment is 3 cents for each 1 percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard with a total adjustment not to exceed 50 cents, June adjustment not to exceed that in preceding May, and January adjustment to be not less than that in preceding December.
3. Class II. (Chicago 92-score butter price  $\times$  4.13) + (Chicago area spray powder price - 5.5 cents  $\times$  8.2)
4. Class III. March-August: Average price paid farmers by the following local plants for 3.5 percent milk:

M and R Dietetic Laboratories, Inc., Chillicothe, Ohio  
 Carnation Milk Co., Hillsboro, Ohio  
 Nestles Milk Products, Inc., Greenville, Ohio  
 Nestles Milk Products, Inc., (Osgood Milk Co.), Osgood, Ind.  
 Carnation Milk Co., Maysville, Kentucky

September-February: Class II price

Butterfat Differentials (3.5 percent butterfat test):

1. Class I. Class II differential for the preceding month + 1.25 cents.
2. Class II. (Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month  $\times$  .118) - (Chicago area spray powder price - 6.4 cents  $\times$  8.2  $\times$  .001)
3. Class III. (Chicago 92-score butter price - 5 cents  $\times$  .120) - (Chicago area spray powder price - 6.4 cents  $\times$  8.2  $\times$  .001) (September-February, Class III differential is same as Class II, except for milk used to produce butter).
4. Producer. Weighted average of Class I, Class II, and Class III differentials.

\*Location Differentials:

1. Class I. Apply to producer milk at plants located over 30 miles from Cincinnati, which is moved to unregulated plants within 20 miles of Cincinnati in the form of fluid milk products, condensed, skim milk or frozen cream, or which is otherwise disposed of or utilized as Class I or Class II; deduct:

- a. 6 cents - 30 to 39 miles
- b. 8 cents - 40 to 49 miles
- c. 10 cents - 50 to 59 miles
- d. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

2. Producer. Above differentials apply to all producer milk.

Type of Pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool with seasonal incentive payment plan under which the following deductions are made from payments to producers:

- 30 cents - April
- 35 cents - May and June
- 20 cents - July

Such deductions are paid out in equal amounts during September through December.

Expense of Administration:

- 1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight of producer milk received during the month.
- 2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

- 1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.
- 2. Base payment. No provision.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area of another order, are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.

b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.

c. Make compensatory payments:

(1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area less Class I purchase from regulated plants; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants.



FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 75  
Northeastern Ohio

Marketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the following Ohio counties: Cuyahoga and Summit; and specified areas in the following counties: Stark, Ashtabula, Columbiana, Lake, Lorain, Mahoning, Medina, Portage and Wayne, including ships at dock.

Population (1950 Census): 2,357,458

Principal places are: Cleveland, Euclid, Parma, Shaker Heights, Lorain, Elyria, Painesville, Akron, Cleveland Heights, Ashtabula, Massillon, Barberton, and Canton, Ohio

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Class I fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to regulated or an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by an area health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

\*Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority and which during the month:

- a. Has disposition of fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area equal to 300 points ( $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of cream or 1 quart of any other fluid milk product equals 1 point).

b. Has total route disposition of fluid milk products equal to 50 percent or more of approved receipts from dairy farmers, reload points and other plants; April-July requirement is 40 percent for plants which qualified each of the preceding months, August-March. Plants disposing of bulk cream only are not regulated.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority for fluid consumption which ships 30 percent or more of its receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant. Unless non-regulated status is requested, a plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months August through January and which during that period ships 10 percent of receipts in any month and 30 percent during the entire period, is a supply plant in the following February through July, regardless of shipments, and is a supply plant each successive month of August-January in which 10 percent of its receipts from dairy farmers is shipped to a regulated distributing plant. (At a handler's request two or more plants may be considered as one unit in determining qualification.)

3. Cooperative association plant.

a. A plant located less than 40 miles from Cleveland or 27.5 miles from the nearer of Akron or Canton, Ohio, and which is operated by a cooperative association if two-thirds or more of the milk from its producer (less milk delivered to regulated supply plants) is delivered during the preceding six months to regulated distributing plants.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product, except sour cream. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.  
b. Not accounted for as Class II or III milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce cottage cheese and sour cream.

3. Class III. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a Class I or Class II product.  
b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products and sour cream at the end of the month.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 77  
Paducah, KentuckyMarketing Area:

1. All territory in the Kentucky counties of McCracken, Ballard, Marshall, Graves, Calloway, Livingston, Lyon, Caldwell, Trigg, (except Fort Campbell) Carlisle, and Hickman.

Population: (1950 Census): 173,483.

Principal places are: Paducah, Mayfield, Murray, and Princeton, Kentucky.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing or supply plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.
4. A cooperative association with respect to milk delivered in tank trucks owned or operated by such association and allocated prorata to each class.
5. A producer-handler.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

I. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:

- a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 10 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants; and
- b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 45 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers and other plants to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which ships 75 percent of producer receipts in October and November and 35 percent of such receipts in any three months of the preceding August-January period is a supply plant in the following August-January upon its request.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:1. Class 1. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.

b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.

c. In shrinkage of producer milk and other source milk not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

## 1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

## 1. The following are Class I:

a. Transfers of fluid milk products to producer-handlers.  
b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.

c. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk, or cream to unregulated plants unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class I utilization at the unregulated plants do not exceed receipts from dairy farmers and other regulated plants. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

a. Fluid milk products and non-fluid milk products reprocessed in the plant.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in Class I, above. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less:

April-July Class II price, adjusted by Class II butterfat differential.

August-March uniform price, adjusted by Class I location differential and a weighted average of Class I and II butterfat differentials.

Class Prices:

1. Basic formula. Highest of the following:

a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent).

b. Local plants.

(1) Average price paid at the following local plant for 3.5 percent milk.  
Pet Milk Company, Mayfield, Kentucky

c. (Chicago 93(92)-score butter price x 4.24) + (Chicago area spray process x 8.2) -75 cents.

2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus:

\$0.90: April - June

1.20: March - July

1.50: August - February

3. Class II.

a. August-March: Basic formula price.

b. April-July: Basic formula price, less 10 cents. Above prices shall not be less than local plant price.

Butterfat Differentials: (3.5 percent butterfat test).

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x 0.12.

2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.115, August-March and 0.11, April-July.

3. Producer. Based on Chicago 92-score butter price:

<u>Butter price range (cents)</u>	<u>Differential (cents)</u>
17.499 or less	2.0
17.500 - 22.49	2.5
22.500 - 27.499	3.0

(Increased by similar increments to a maximum differential of 10 cents)

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located 40 miles or more from any courthouse in any of the counties in the marketing area whichever is closest; deduct:

a. 7.5 cents - 40 to 49 miles

b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

Type of Pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area or on all milk received from dairy farmers, if they elect to make payments to dairy farmers at order prices - see Special Handler Provisions.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. No provision.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order, and supply plants regulated under other orders, except those qualified in Paducah during August-January are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:
  - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
  - b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
  - c. Make compensatory payments:
    - (1) On all milk received from dairy farmers; amount paid is the difference between class values at order prices and payments to dairy farmers; or, if the handler so elects.
    - (2) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 87  
Central MississippiMarketing Area:

1. All territory in the following Mississippi counties: Adams, Claiborne, Clarke, Copiah, Covington, Forrest, Franklin, Hinds, Jasper, Jefferson, Jefferson Davis, Jones, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Lincoln, Madison, Marion, Neshoba, Newton, Perry, Rankin, Scott, Simpson, Smith, Walthall, Warren, Wayne, and part of Lamar County.

Population: (1950 Census): 802,871

Principal places are: Jackson, Hattiesburg, Vicksburg, Laurel, Canton, Columbia, Crystal Springs, Waynesboro, Forest, and Port Gibson, Mississippi.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.
3. The operator of an unregulated supply plant which ships Grade A milk to a regulated distributing plant.
4. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:

- a. Disposition of fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area is 20 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants; and
  - b. Total route disposition of fluid milk products is 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months August through January is a supply plant in the following

February through July unless non-regulated status is requested. A plant requalifies by shipping 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product and yogurt. Fluid milk products: Milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

c. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.

b. Disposed of for livestock feed.

c. Skim milk dumped.

d. In shrinkage of producer and other source milk not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

I. The following are Class I:

a. Transfers to producer-handlers.

b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.

c. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk, or cream to unregulated plants unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and utilization of Class II at the unregulated plants does not exceed receipts of non-Grade A milk at such plant. If Class II utilization does exceed such receipts, the Class II is prorated to receipts at such plant from all Federal order plants.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

a. Fluid milk products not priced under another order and non-fluid milk products reprocessed in the plant.

b. Fluid milk products priced under another order.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to "a" receipts in Class I, whenever total deliveries of producer milk are 110 percent or more of total Class I at all regulated plants. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by Class I butterfat and location differential, less Class II price adjusted by Class II butterfat differential.

Class Prices:

1. Basic formula. Highest of the following:

a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent) adjusted to 4.0 percent by direct ratio.

b. Local plants.

(1) Average price paid at the following local plants for 4.0 percent milk:

Kraft Cheese Company, Newton, Mississippi

Borden Company, Starksville, Mississippi

Carnation Company, Tupelo, Mississippi

Pet Milk Company, Kosciusko, Mississippi

c. Butter-powder. (Chicago 92-score butter price x 4.8) + (Chicago area spray-roller powder price -5 cents x 7.5)

2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus: \$2.13

3. Class II.

Local plant price, plus: 10 cents, March-June; 20 cents, July-February.

Butterfat Differentials: (4.0 percent butterfat test).

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x 0.12.

2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.11.

3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I. Apply to plants located 50 miles or more from Hattiesburg, Jackson, Meadville, or Meridian, Mississippi, whichever is closest; deduct:

a. 10.0 cents - 50 to 60 miles

b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

2. Producer. Above differentials apply:

a. August-February to all producer milk

b. March-July to base milk.

Type of Pool.

1. Marketwide, monthly pool with base payments.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area, or on all milk received from dairy farmers, if they elect to make payments to dairy farmers at order prices - see Special Handler Provisions.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 7 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. Base payment plan applies March-July with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to regulated plants during the preceding months of September-January by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 120 days).
  - a. Provides for bases for dairy farmers who become producers by virtue of plant status changing from unregulated to regulated.
  - b. Transfers to any other person are permitted under specified circumstances.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order, are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:
  - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
  - b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
  - c. Make compensatory payments:
    - (1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants; or, if the handler so elects,
    - (2) On all milk received from dairy farmers; amount paid is the difference between class values at order prices and payments to dairy farmers.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 90  
Southeastern New England\*Marketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the state of Rhode Island (excluding Block Island) and the following Massachusetts counties, including ships at dock, Bristol, Barnstable, Dukes and Plymouth (excluding the towns of Hingham and Hull)

Population (1950 Census): 1,400,960

Principal places are: Providence, Rhode Island, Fall River and New Bedford, Massachusetts.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing or supply plant from which Class I products are disposed of in the marketing area.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a distributing plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production is distributed in the marketing area. (If own-farm production does not exceed a daily average of 1,075 pounds, purchases of packaged fluid milk products from regulated plants do not nullify producer-handler status.)

Producer:

1. Any person except a producer-handler or a producer under another order with respect to milk diverted, who produces milk received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions, except milk diverted to a regulated plant as unregulated milk and milk not eligible for regulated status because it was delivered by the same dairy farmer to an unregulated plant of the same handler during any of the preceding July-November period.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant from which during the month:
  - a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 10 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers; and
  - b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers.

2. Supply plant. A plant which ships 30 percent or more of its receipts from dairy farmers to a distributing plant which distributes 10 percent or more of its total receipts of Class I products as Class I milk on routes in the marketing area, and which has total Class II route disposition of 50 percent or more of such receipts. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months July through November is a supply plant in the following December through June unless non-regulated status is requested.

3. Cooperative association plant. A plant located in the marketing area and operated by a cooperative association.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product, except sweet and sour cream and 50 percent of half and half mixtures. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; 50 percent by weight of fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat.

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product, except sweet and sour cream and 50 percent of half and half mixtures.

b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products, except sweet and sour cream and 50 percent of half and half mixtures at the end of the month.

c. Disposed of to commercial food manufacturers.

d. Dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.

e. In plant shrinkage not to exceed 2 percent of total receipts.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

## 1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of fluid milk products, except sweet and sour cream and 50 percent of half and half mixtures, are Class I to the extent of Class I at the receiving plant.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

## 1. The following are Class I:

a. Transfers to producer-handlers.

b. Transfers of Class I products to unregulated plants to the extent of Class I use by such plants within the marketing area, except that if receipts from all plants regulated under Federal Orders exceed Class I utilization, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.

c. Transfers of Class I products to unregulated plants and from such plants to other unregulated plants located outside the New England States and New York State.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:1. Classification. Beginning with Class II subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

a. Non-fluid milk products and cream.

b. Class I products not priced under another order.

c. Bulk Class I products priced under another order. (This deduction to be made after an assignment of 15 percent of producer receipts, July-September; 5 percent. of producer receipts, October-June.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in Class I, above, as follows:

a. Non-fluid milk products used in Class I: Class I price less Class II price.

b. Fluid milk products: Class I price less Class II price, both adjusted by location differentials. On such products received from unregulated plants located in Maine, payment rate is Class I price less Class II price (both adjusted by location differentials), or less Class II price established for such plant by the Maine Milk Commission for 3.7 percent milk.

c. Payment rate on bulk skim milk received from plants regulated under Federal Order No. 27 (New York-New Jersey) and allocated to Class I is: Class I price less Class II price, adjusted by location differentials.

\*Class Prices (3.7 percent milk):

1. Basic formula. New England basic Class I price determined as follows:

a. New England Economic Index plus or minus 11 cents over New York comparable Class I price at 3.7 percent times supply-demand factor and seasonal percentage divided by 100, times \$0.0567; resulting price, bracketed.  
(Basic Class I price for November-December cannot be lower than such price for the preceding month.)

b. Economic index is sum of following divided by 7:

(1) Wholesale Price Index:

BLS monthly wholesale price index all commodities (1947-1949) x 3  
1.190

(2) Disposable Personal Income Index:

Current annual rate per capita disposable personal income (U. S.)

(quarterly) / times ratio New England to U. S. per capita personal income

x 1

20.50

(3) Grain-Labor Index is the sum of:

(a) Average price paid by farmers per ton dairy ration  
in the New England region x 0.6, plus:  
.8082

(b) Monthly Rate board and room x 1 )

Monthly Rate with house x 1 )

Weekly Rate board and room x 4.33) x 0.4 x 3

Weekly Rate no board and room x 4.33) 1.9833

Daily Rate no board and room x 26 )

5 )

c. Supply-Demand. The supply-demand factor is determined by the relationship between the ratios of producer receipts and Class I producer milk at Boston, Connecticut, Southeastern New England, Springfield, and Worcester in the second and third preceding months and base utilization percentages provided. Maximum adjustment is 1.5 percent for each one percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard.

d. Seasonal Adjustment. The following seasonal adjustment factors apply:

October, November, and December	1.08
January, February, and September	1.04
August and March	1.00
July	.96
April	.92
May and June	.88

Order amended 4-1-60 (\*indicates revised provisions)

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 96  
Springfield, Massachusetts

Marketing Area:

1. All territory in the following Massachusetts cities; Agawam, Chicopee, Easthampton, East Longmeadow, Holyoke, Longmeadow, Ludlow, Northampton, South Hadley, Springfield, Westfield, West Springfield, and Wilbraham.

Population (1950 Census): 391,791

Principal places are: Springfield, Holyoke, Chicopee, and Northampton, Massachusetts.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated plant from which fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated and unregulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, and a producer regulated under another Federal order, who produces milk received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions, except a dairy farmer whose milk is diverted to a regulated plant in March-September from a farm which did not supply milk to a regulated plant during the previous October-February.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority and from which during the month:

- a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area:

- (1) if located within 10 miles of marketing area is 10 percent or more of receipts of fluid milk products, except cream, from dairy farmers and other plants; and

- (2) if located more than 10 miles from marketing area, is 30 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers.

2. Supply plant. A plant more than 10 miles from marketing area which disposes of as Class I 30 percent or more of its total receipts of fluid

milk products, except cream to regulated distributing plants located within 10 miles of the marketing area at which 50 percent or more of total receipts of fluid milk products, except cream, is disposed of as Class I. A plant which qualifies each of the months October through February and is a regulated plant under this order, or the Boston, Merrimack Valley, or Worcester orders, shall upon request be regulated March through September regardless of quantity disposed of in the marketing area.

3. Cooperative association plant. A plant operated by a cooperative association and located within 10 miles of the marketing area.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are reported as one total in each class.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product except sweet and sour cream and 50 percent of milk and cream mixtures. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a Class I product.  
 b. Skim milk dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed.  
 c. In shrinkage of producer and other-source milk not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of fluid milk products except cream are Class I to the extent of Class I at the transferee plant after deducting Class I custom packaged products, receipts from Boston and New York-New Jersey order plants priced as Class I under such orders, and receipts of packaged Class I products from plants regulated under any other Federal order.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

a. Transfers to producer-handlers to the extent of Class I at the producer-handler plant.  
 b. Transfers of Class I milk products in consumer packages.  
 c. Transfers to unregulated plants except as provided in d are Class I to the extent of Class I utilization at such plant.  
 d. Transfers to an unregulated plant which are re-transferred to a plant outside New England and New York.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

- a. Receipts of bulk milk and skim milk (including nonpool milk received from dairy farmers) except that priced as Class I under New York-New Jersey order and receipts for custom packaging.
- b. Receipts of cream and nonfluid milk products.
- c. Receipts for custom packaging and packaged Class I products from other Federal order plants are assigned to Class I ahead of producer milk.

2. Compensatory payments.

- a. On receipts assigned to Class I above except receipts from plants regulated under another Federal order: Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less: Class II price, adjusted by Class II location and butterfat differential.
- b. On receipts from plants regulated by another Federal order the rate is any plus amount by which Class I price adjusted for butterfat content and location exceeds Class I price similarly adjusted under the other order.

\*Class Prices:1. Basic formula. New England basic Class I price, determined as follows:

a. New England Economic Index plus or minus 11 cents over New York comparable Class I price at 3.7 percent times supply-demand factor and seasonal percentage divided by 100 times \$0.0567; resulting price, bracketed. (Basic Class I price for November-December cannot be lower than such price for the preceding month.)

b. Economic index is sum of following divided by 7:

(1) Wholesale Price Index:

BLS monthly wholesale price index all commodities (1947-49) x 3  
1.190

(2) Disposable Personal Income Index:

/ Current annual rate per capita disposable personal income (U.S.) (quarterly) / times ratio New England to U. S. per capita personal income

x 1

20.50

(3) Grain-Labor Index is the sum of:

(a) Average price paid by farmer per ton dairy ration in the New England region x 0.6  
.8082

(b) Monthly Rate board and room x 1 )

Monthly Rate with house x 1 )

Weekly Rate board and room x 4.33) x 0.4 x 3

Weekly Rate no board and room x 4.33) 1.9833

Daily Rate no board and room x 26 )

5 )

c. Supply-demand. The supply-demand factor is determined by the relationship between the ratios of producer receipts and Class I producer milk at Boston, Connecticut, Southeastern New England, Springfield, and Worcester in the second and third preceding months and base utilization percentages provided. Maximum adjustment is 1.5 percent for each one percent that utilization differs from the standard.

d. Seasonal adjustment. The following seasonal adjustment factors apply:

October, November, and December	1.08
January, February, and September	1.04
August and March	1.00
July	.96
April	.92
May and June	.88

2. Class I. New England basic Class I price, plus 54 cents.

3. Class II. Boston Class II price for the month plus 5.8 cents (201-210 mile zone).

Butterfat Differentials: (3.7 percent butterfat test).

1. Class I, II, and Producer. Boston cream price - 52.5 cents + 330. If cream price is not reported use New York 92-score butter price (16th to 15th) x 0.125.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located outside the marketing area and 10 miles or more from the marketing area; deduct:

- a. 17.0 cents - 10 to 40 miles
- b. 34.8 cents - 41 to 50 miles
- c. 1.2 cents each 10 miles from 51 to 210 miles
- d. 1.0 cents - each additional 10 miles beyond 210 miles.

2. Class II.

- a. 2.0 cents - 10 to 50 miles
- b. 3.0 cents - 51 to 100 miles
- c. 4.5 cents - 101 to 150 miles
- d. 6.0 cents - 151 to 200 miles
- e. 7.0 cents - 201 to 250 miles
- f. 8.0 cents - 251 and over,

3. Additional location differentials to producers: Apply to farms located in specified cities and towns in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont, add 23 cents per hundredweight. For farms located in Franklin, Hampshire, Hampden, or Worcester Counties in Massachusetts, or in specified cities and towns in Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Vermont, add 46 cents per hundredweight. Above amounts are limited so that the producer price is not in excess of Class I price at the plant to which the milk is delivered.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 98  
Corpus Christi, TexasMarketing Area:

1. All territory in the Texas counties of Brooks, Cameron, Duval, Hidalgo, Jim Wells, Kleberg, Live Oak, Nueces and San Patricio.

Population (1950 Census): 570,803

Principal places are: Corpus Christi, Arkansas Pass, Three Rivers, Benanides, Falfurria, Kingsville, and Alice, Texas.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which during the month less than a daily average of 3,300 pounds of Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated or unregulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Fluid Milk) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:
  - a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is the lesser of 1,000 pounds per day or 3 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.
2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships a daily average of 5,000 pounds of milk, skim milk, or cream (4.0 percent milk equivalent) to a regulated distributing plant during August-January. A plant qualifies if any such shipments are made, February-July.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:
  - a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; flavored milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
  - b. Not accounted for as Class II or Class II-A milk.
2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:
  - a. Used to produce any product other than a Class I or Class II-A product.
  - b. Contained in inventories of Class I and II-A milk products at the end of the month.
  - c. Skim milk dumped, upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
  - d. Disposed of for livestock feed.
  - e. In shrinkage of producer milk and other source milk, not to exceed 2 percent.
3. Class II-A. All skim milk and butterfat:
  - a. Used to produce Cheddar cheese.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:
  - a. In the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in other classes are claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority first in Class I and then Class II over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:
  - a. Transfers of fluid milk products to producer-handlers.
  - b. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk or cream to unregulated plants unless other classes are claimed by the transferring handler and utilization in Class I and Class II at the unregulated plant does not exceed receipts from dairy farmers. If Class I and II utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are first Class I, then Class II to the extent of the excess.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II-A, then Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

a. Fluid milk products and Class II products reprocessed at the plant.

2. Compensatory payments. No provision.

Class Prices:

1. Class I. Class I price under Federal Order No. 43 (North Texas marketing area) plus 78 cents.

2. Class II. (March-June): Average price paid farmers by the following local plants for 4.0 percent milk:

Carnation Co, Sulphur Springs, Texas  
 The Borden Co., Mount Pleasant, Texas  
 Lamar Creamery, Paris, Texas

(July-February): (Higher of the following):

a. Local plant price

b. (Chicago 92 score butter price - 3 cents X 4.8) +  
 (Chicago area spray-roller powder price-5.5¢ X 8.16)

3. Class II-A.

Wisconsin Cheddar cheese price X 8.4

Butterfat Differentials: (4.0 percent butterfat test)

1. Class I. Chicago 92 score butter price for the preceding month x 0.120

2. Class II and Class II-A. Chicago 92 score butter price for the current month x 0.110

3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located more than 50 miles from Mercedes, Texas, deduct:

a. 1.5 cents each 10 miles over 50

Type of Pool:

1. Individual handler, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.

2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.

2. Base payment. No provision.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order, are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.

b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 99  
Worcester, MassachusettsMarketing Area:

1. All territory, in the following Massachusetts cities: Auburn, Boylston, Clinton, Grafton, Holden, Leicester, Millbury, Paxton, Rutland, Shrewsbury, Spencer, West Boylston, and Worcester.

Population (1950 Census): 279,258.

Principal places are: Worcester, Clinton, and Shrewsbury, Massachusetts.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated plant from which fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from unregulated or regulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, and a producer regulated under another Federal order, who produces milk received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions, except a dairy farmer whose milk is diverted to a regulated plant in March-September from a farm which did not supply milk to a regulated plant during the previous October-February.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by an area health authority and from which during the month:

- a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area:
  - (1) if located within 10 miles of the marketing area is 10 percent or more of receipts of fluid milk products, except cream, from dairy farmers and other plants.
  - (2) if located over 10 miles from the marketing area, is 30 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers.

2. Supply plant. A plant which disposes of as Class I, 50 percent or more of its total receipts of fluid milk products, except cream, to regulated distributing plants at which more than 50 percent of the total receipts of fluid milk products, except cream, is disposed of as Class I. A plant which qualifies each of the months October through February and is a pool plant under this order, or the Boston order, shall upon request be a regulated plant March through September, regardless of quantity disposed of in the marketing area.

3. Cooperative association plant.

a. A plant operated by a cooperative association and located within 10 miles of the marketing area.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are reported as one total in each class.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product except sweet and sour cream and 50 percent of fluid milk mixtures. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.

b. Skim milk dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed.

c. In shrinkage of producer and other-source milk not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of fluid milk products, except cream are Class I to the extent of Class I at the transferee plant after deducting Class I custom packaged products, receipts from Boston and New York-New Jersey order plants priced as Class I under such orders, and receipts of packaged Class I products from plants regulated under any other Federal order.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

a. Transfers to producer-handlers to the extent of Class I at the producer-handler's plant.

b. Transfers to unregulated plants to the extent of Class I utilization at such plant.

c. Transfers to an unregulated plant which are re-transferred to a plant outside New England and New York.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

- a. Receipts of bulk milk and skim milk (including nonpool milk received from dairy farmers) except that priced as Class I under the New York-New Jersey order and receipts for custom processing and packaging.
- b. Receipts of cream and non-fluid milk products.
- c. Receipts for custom packaging and packaged Class I products from other Federal Order plants are assigned to Class I ahead of producer milk.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in Class I under a and b, above. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less: Class II price, adjusted by Class II location and butterfat differentials.

\*Class Prices:

1. Basic formula. New England basic Class I price, determined as follows:

a. New England Economic Index plus or minus 11 cents over New York comparable Class I price at 3.7 percent times supply-demand factor and seasonal percentage divided by 100, times \$0.0567; resulting price, bracketed. (Basic Class I price for November-December cannot be lower than such price for the preceding month.)

b. Economic index is sum of following divided by 7:

(1) Wholesale Price Index:

BLS monthly wholesale price index all commodities (1947-1949) x 3  
1.190

(2) Disposable Personal Income Index:

Current annual rate per capita disposable personal income (U. S.) (quarterly) / times ratio New England to U. S. per capita personal income x 1

20.50

(3) Grain-Labor Index is the sum of:

(a) Average price paid by farmers per ton dairy ration in the New England region x 0.6, plus:  
.8082

(b) Monthly Rate board and room x 1 )

Monthly Rate with house x 1 )

Weekly Rate board and room x 4.33 ) x 0.4 x 3

Weekly Rate no board and room x 4.33 ) 1.9833

Daily Rate no board and room x 26 )

5 )

c. Supply-demand: The supply-demand factor is determined by the relationship between the ratios of producer receipts and Class I producer milk at Boston, Connecticut, Southeastern New England, Springfield, and Worcester in the second and third preceding months and base utilization percentages provided. Maximum adjustment is 1.5 percent for each one percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard.

\*Class Prices: -continued

d. Seasonal Adjustment. The following seasonal adjustment factors apply:

October, November, and December	1.08
January, February, and September	1.04
August and March	1.00
July	.96
April	.92
May and June	.88

2. Class I. New England basic Class I price plus: 54 cents.

3. Class II. Boston Class II price for the month plus 5.8 cents (201-210 mile zone).

Butterfat Differentials: (3.7 percent butterfat test).

1. Class I, II, and Producer.

a. Boston cream price - 52.5 cents  $\div$  330. If cream price is not reported use New York 92-score butter price (16th to 15th)  $\times$  0.125.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and Producer. Apply to plants located 10 miles from the marketing area; deduct:

- a. 17.0 cents - 1 to 40 miles
- b. 34.8 cents - 41 to 50 miles
- c. 1.2 cents each 10 miles from 51 to 210 miles
- d. 1.0 cents each additional 10 miles.

2. Class II.

- a. 2.0 cents - 1 to 50 miles
- b. 3.0 cents - 51 to 100 miles
- c. 4.5 cents - 101 to 150 miles
- d. 6.0 cents - 151 to 200 miles
- e. 7.0 cents - 201 to 250 miles
- f. 8.0 cents - 251 and over

3. Additional location differentials to producers: Apply to farms located in Franklin, Hampshire, Hampden, Worcester, Middlesex, or Norfolk Counties in Massachusetts, or the towns of Hinsdale, New Hampshire, or Vernon, Vermont, add 46 cents per hundredweight. Above amount is limited so that the producer price is not in excess of Class I price at the plant to which the milk is delivered.

Type of Pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 118  
Southeastern FloridaMarketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the Florida counties of Dade, Broward, Monroe, and Palm Beach.

Population (1950 Census): 723,662

Principal places are: Miami, Fort Lauderdale, Key West, and West Palm Beach, Florida

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Class I fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.
3. The operator of an unregulated plant from which Class I products are shipped to pool plants.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant and distributes Class I milk received only from his own production.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority or, regardless of inspection is accepted by an agency of the Federal Government and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:
  - a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 20 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants; and
  - b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.
2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which during each of the months of December-March ships 50 percent or more of its total producer receipts to regulated distributing plants. In any other month shipments must be 40 percent of such receipts.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted and concentrated products and the weight of fortified products up to normal content of milk solids.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product except sweet and sour cream, milk and cream mixtures, buttermilk and flavored milk drinks. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a Class I product.

b. Contained in inventories of Class I products at the end of the month.

c. In shrinkage of other source milk.

d. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

a. Bulk transfers of milk and skim milk to unregulated plants less than 350 miles from Boca Raton, Florida, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class II utilization at the unregulated plant is equal to the transfer.

b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.

c. All bulk transfers of milk and skim milk to plants 350 miles or more from Boca Raton, Florida.

d. Bulk transfers of cream unless Class II is claimed and Class II use at the unregulated plant is equal to the transfer.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):
  - a. Fluid or nonfluid milk products not priced as Class I under another order.
  - b. Fluid milk products priced as Class I under another order.
2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in Class Ia above, whenever 95 percent or more of total deliveries of producer milk are used in Class I at all regulated plants. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by location differential at plant where received from farmers, less:
  - a. Florida plants, Class II price.
  - b. Plants outside Florida, basic formula "b".

Class Prices:

1. Basic formula. The higher of the following:
  - a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent) and add Chicago 92-score butter price (26th to 25th of month)  $\times 0.625$ .
  - b. (Chicago 92-score butter price  $\times 4.8$ ) + (Chicago area spray powder price - 5 cents  $\times 7.5$ ).
2. Class I. Through June 1960, \$7.00 plus or minus any amount by which the basic formula price for the preceding month plus \$3.50 exceed \$7.25 or is less than \$6.75.
- Market administrator is required to calculate a further adjustment based on feed prices, wage rates, and a supply-demand adjuster; but the calculation is not to be incorporated in the price.
3. Class II. (Chicago 92-score butter price  $\times 1.25$  + 4 cents  $\times 4$ ) + (Chicago area spray powder price + 2.5 cents  $\times 8.5$ ).

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I, Class II and Producer. 7.5 cents for each one-tenth of one percent above or below 4.0 percent milk.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and base and excess producer milk. Apply to plants located 60 miles or more from Boca Raton, Florida; deduct:
  - a. 13.0 cents - 60 to 70 miles.
  - b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

Type of Pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool with base payments.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I, except that if a handler uses more than one accounting period in a month the rate may be multiplied by the number of accounting periods.

2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area (or if they elect to make payments to dairy farmers at order prices - see Special Handler Provisions) on all milk received from dairy farmers or all Class I milk whichever is greater.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.

\*2. Base payment. Base payment plan applies entire year. Beginning February 1, 1961, each producer's daily base is computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to all regulated plants during the months of August through December by the number of days during the period (not less than 120 days) with a new base effective February 1 of each year. From March 1, 1960 through January 31, 1961, effective base is computed by dividing deliveries during August 1959 through January 1960 by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 150 days).

a. Provides for bases for dairy farmers who become producers by virtue of plant status changing from unregulated to regulated.

b. Transfers to any other person are permitted under specified circumstances.

c. Joint-held bases may be divided among the joint holders upon request.

d. Producer who has no base or relinquishes his base is assigned a base equal to 50-70 percent (varies by months) of his deliveries until new bases are announced.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order, or who are determined to be regulated under another order and milk and skim milk disposed of from the plant is all Class I, are not subject to regulation under this order except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 119  
ConnecticutMarketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the State of Connecticut including ships at dock.

Population (1950 Census): 2,007,280

Principal places are: Hartford, Bridgeport, New Haven, and Waterbury, Connecticut.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing or supply plant from which fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer (except certain State institutions) who operates a distributing plant from which fluid milk products received only from his own production or from regulated plants are distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler and a producer regulated under another Federal order, who produces milk received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions. Excluded in subsequent months are persons whose milk had been diverted more than 12 days (6 days on every-other-day delivery) during July-November to non pool plants.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant from which during the month:
  - a. Disposition of Class I milk products on routes in the marketing area is 10 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers; and
  - b. Total disposition of Class I milk is 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.

2. Supply plant. A plant which ships 30 percent or more of its total producer receipts in bulk to regulated distributing plants or to plants in area or bordering towns from which 10 percent of receipts are sold on routes in area, and to government institutions in the area.

A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months July through November is a supply plant in the following December through June unless non-regulated status is requested. A plant subject to another Federal order in December may not qualify during December-June unless it has attained unregulated status under the other order.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product except sweet and sour cream and 50 percent of milk and cream mixtures. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a Class I product.

b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.

c. Disposed of to commercial food manufacturers.

d. Dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.

e. In shrinkage of other-source milk.

f. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent. On transfers and diversions shrinkage is allocated 1/2 percent to plant receiving from producers and remainder to plant doing other handling.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. Packaged Class I products are Class I.

b. Bulk Class I milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

## 1. The following are Class I:

- a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
- b. Transfers of Class I products in consumer packages.
- c. Bulk transfers of milk and skim milk to a plant regulated under another order are classified according to provisions of the other order.
- d. Bulk transfers to unregulated plants unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class II utilization is established except that transfers are Class I to extent of Class I route distribution in area from such plant and if Class I utilization at the plant exceeds receipts from all Federal order plants the transfer is Class I.
- e. Transfers of milk and skim milk to an unregulated plant and then to another plant outside New York and New England States.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants.1. Classification. Beginning with Class II after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants except receipts for processing which are exempt and assigned to Class I in the following order (remainder is Class I):

- a. Non-fluid milk products and cream.
- b. Fluid milk products other than cream not priced under another order.
- c. Fluid milk products other than cream priced under another order except that during months July through November deduction is made after assigning 15 percent of producer milk to Class II.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in Class I, above, except exempt milk and other than New York-New Jersey milk not priced as Class I. Payment rate:

- a. Fluid milk products: Class I price adjusted by location differentials less: Class II price, adjusted by Class II location differential.
- b. Non-fluid milk products and cream. Class I price less Class II price f.o.b. market.

\*Class Prices:1. Basic formula. New England basic Class I price, determined as follows:

- a. New England Economic Index plus or minus 11 cents over New York comparable Class I price at 3.7 percent times supply-demand factor and seasonal percentage divided by 100, times \$0.567; resulting price, bracketed. (Basic Class I price for November-December cannot be lower than such price for the preceding month.)

Class Prices: (Continued)

b. Economic index is sum of following divided by 7:

(1) Wholesale Price Index:

BLS monthly wholesale price index all commodities (1947-1949) x 3  
1.190

(2) Disposable Personal Income Index:

Current annual rate per capita disposable personal income (U. S.)  
(quarterly) / times ratio New England to U. S. per capita personal  
income

x 1

20.50

(3) Grain-Labor Index is the sum of:

(a) Average price paid by farmers per ton dairy ration  
in the New England region x 0.6, plus:  
.8082

(b) Monthly Rate board and room x 1 )

Monthly Rate with house x 1 )

Weekly Rate board and room x 4.33) x 0.4 x 3

Weekly Rate no board and room x 4.33) 1.9833

Daily Rate no board and room x 26 )

( 5 )

c. Supply-Demand. The supply-demand factor is determined by the relationship between the ratios of producer receipts and Class I producer milk at Boston, Connecticut, Southeastern New England, Springfield, and Worcester in the second and third preceding months and base utilization percentages provided. Maximum adjustment is 1.5 percent for each one percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard.

d. Seasonal adjustment. The following seasonal adjustment factors apply:

October, November, and December	1.08	July	0.96
January, February, and September	1.04	April	.92
August and March	1.00	May and June	.88

2. Class I. New England basic Class I price plus 54 cents.

3. Class II. The Class II price is the higher of the following (Computation in "b" is used for months in which no cream price is reported):

a. (Boston cream price 16th to 15th of month minus 52.5 cents) x 0.98 x 3.7  
( 33 )

+ (Chicago area spray-roller powder price x 7.85) less:

\$0.612: October through February

.672: August and September

.732: March, April, and July

.792: May and June

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 124  
Ohio Valley, Indiana-Kentucky

Marketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the counties of Perry, Spencer, Warrick, Vanderburgh, Posey, Gibson, Pike, Dubois, and Crawford, all in the State of Indiana; and, the counties of Henderson, Daviess, Hancock, Breckinridge, Grayson, Ohio, McLean, Webster, Union, Hopkins, and Muhlenburg, all in the State of Kentucky.

Population: (1950 Census): 573,278.

Principal places are: Evansville, Troy, and Potosi, Indiana; Owensboro and Henderson City, Kentucky.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.
3. The operator of an unregulated supply plant which ships fluid milk products to plants which have fluid milk product disposition on routes in the marketing area.
4. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account or the account of a regulated plant from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which fluid milk products received only from his own production or from regulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk approved for fluid consumption by an area health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant approved by an area health authority and from which during the month:
  - a. Disposition of fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area is 25 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants; and
  - b. Total route disposition of fluid milk products is 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.

2. Supply plant. A plant approved by health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months September through December is a supply plant in the following January through August unless non-regulated status is requested.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.

b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.

c. Disposed of for livestock feed and skim milk dumped upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.

d. Cream stored and frozen.

e. In shrinkage of other source milk.

f. In shrinkage of producer milk and milk received from regulated plants not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

- a. Transfers of fluid milk products to producer-handlers.
- b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.

- c. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk or cream to unregulated plants less than 300 miles from Owensboro, Kentucky or Evansville, Indiana, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class I utilization at the unregulated plants does not exceed receipts from dairy farmers. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the Class I accrues to this market except for prorata share claimed as Class I by other Federal orders.
- d. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk or cream to plants 300 miles or more from Owensboro, Kentucky or Evansville, Indiana.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Receipts of fluid milk products in consumer packages (not larger than one gallon in size) from plants regulated under other Federal orders are deducted from Class I; then, beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

- a. Fluid milk products not priced as Class I under another order, and all nonfluid milk products reprocessed in the plant.
- b. Bulk fluid milk products priced as Class I under another order.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in Class I, above. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less:  
 April-July: Class II price, adjusted by Class II butterfat differential.  
 August-March: Uniform price, adjusted by producer butterfat differential.

Class Prices:

1. Basic formula. Higher of the following:

- a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent) plus Class II butterfat differential  $\times$  5.
- b. Butter-powder price. (Chicago 92-score butter price  $\times$  4.8) + (Chicago area spray-roller powder price -5.5 cents)  $\times$  8.2.

\*2. Class I: Basic price for the preceding month, plus:

\$1.33: March-July 1960.

\$1.38: August-March 1961.

After March 1961, \$1.10, April-July; \$1.33, August-March.

\* (April 1 amendment changes above to:)

\$1.33: March 1960.

\$1.38: August 1960 - March 1961.

\$1.30: April-July 1960.

\$1.10: April-July 1961.

3. Class II.

a. September-February: Basic formula price for the month.

b. March-August: Average price paid farmers by the following local plants for 4.0 percent milk, plus 20 cents:

Producers' Dairy Marketing Association, Orleans, Indiana.

Kraft Cheese Company, Dale, Indiana.

Swift and Company, Russellville, Kentucky.

Pet Milk Company, Bowling Green, Kentucky.

Pet Milk Company, Mayfield, Kentucky.

Butterfat Differentials: (4.0 percent butterfat test).

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x 0.122, April-July and 0.126, August-March.
2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x .120.
3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I. Apply to plants located 80 miles or more from Evansville, Indiana, or Owensboro, Kentucky, whichever is closer; deduct:
  - a. 13.0 cents - 80 to 90 miles
  - b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.
2. Producer. Above differentials apply:
  - a. August-March to all producer milk.
  - b. April-July to base milk.

Type of Pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool with base payments effective 1961.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area, or on all milk received from dairy farmers, if they elect to make payments to dairy farmers at order prices - see Special Handler Provisions.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. Base payment plan applies April-July, beginning in 1961, with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to regulated plants during the preceding months of September-February by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 120 days).
  - a. Transfers to any other person are permitted under specified circumstances.
  - b. Joint-held bases may be divided among the joint holders upon request.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order, are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:
  - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
  - b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
  - c. Make compensatory payments:
    - (1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants; or, if the handler so elects,
    - (2) On all milk received from dairy farmers; amount paid is the difference between class values at order prices and payments to dairy farmers.

